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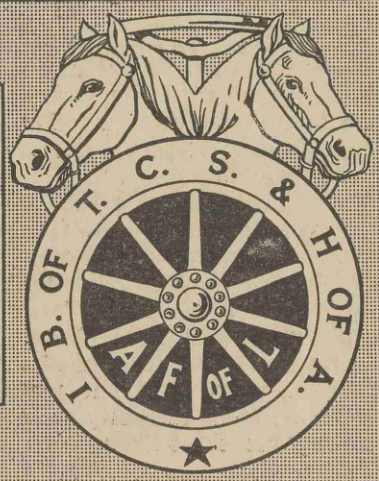
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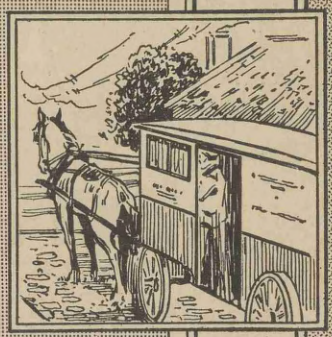
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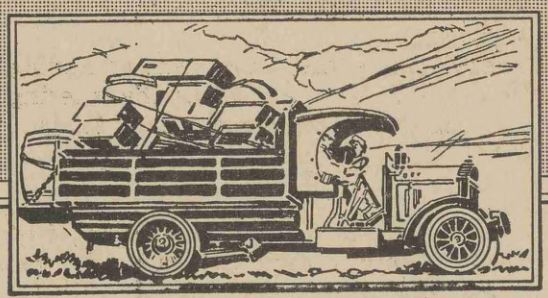
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA











REMEMBER the per capita tax you pay into the International, that part of it is paid to the American Federation of Labor as tax. You pay us 30 cents per month and this is distributed into different channels, such as tax to the Label Trades Department, tax to the Building Trades Department, the American Federation of Labor, the printing, publishing and mailing of our Journal to the home of each member, office help, salaries of officers, etc. We also make contributions to any worthy cause. We also have to pay assessments levied by the American Federation of Labor, and so on. If we do not receive our tax, we cannot pay our tax to these other institutions any more than can you pay the expenses attached to running your organization if you do not receive your dues from members.

We have the lowest per capita tax of any International Union in America that we know of, only one cent a day per member, or thirty cents a month. No matter what your dues are, even if they are $6.00 a month—as is charged by some of our locals—you just pay the International 30 cents per month.

Bear this in mind, especially some of the grouches who are wondering what we do with the money paid into the International. Of course, the grouches are very, very few, perhaps one in a thousand, and they usually have a diseased mind and are not to blame for their criticism.

WHILE IN SEATTLE recently we attended the largest meeting of the membership of one organization that was ever held in that city. Almost 4,000 men, all members in good standing, were packed into the Fox Theatre, which was donated by the management of that company in Seattle. The Local Union of Musicians rendered, free of charge, a splendid concert before the opening of the meeting. If there was room undoubtedly three or four thousand more would have been present.

Many of the members who have come into the Union within the last ten or twelve years had never before met the General President and other officers, and we have a foolish idea that it did some good to have them listen to the addresses delivered by the General President and his associates.

While the meeting in Portland was not as large as the one in Seattle, it was a splendid meeting and we were told by President Mahon of the Street Car Men's Union that it was a much larger meeting than the one held by the Street Car Men. It was also stated by the central body representatives that the meeting during our visit to that city was the best attended of the meetings of the different organizations here.

MAYBE WE should revive the old system of having a mass meeting once or twice a year. After all it was the meetings in the old days that made the unions and educated the material to man the officership of the Labor Movement.

WE MUST do something to revive the interest of our members and I favor the mass meeting in each district once a year with some able speaker from your own or some other Union.

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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Report of the Delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Held in Vancouver, B. C., Canada, October 5 to 16, 1931

Greetings:

In accordance with the laws of our organization, we, your delegates, to the 51st annual convention of the American Federation of Labor desire to submit the following report:

The convention opened on Monday, October 5th, in the hall in the Vancouver Hotel, a splendid hall and beautifully decorated with the flags of the United States and Canada.

Upon our arrival at the station we were met by a delegation of local labor men who saw to it that we were conveyed to the Hotel without any inconvenience. It was splendid to find union taxicabs at this large and beautiful hotel which is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company.

Brother Birt Showler of our organization was one of the chief members of the committee looking after the affairs of the convention and straightening out any inconvenience encountered by the delegates.

The convention was called to order by Percy R. Bengough, chairman of the Entertainment Committee. A splendid concert was rendered by Musicians' Local No. 45 prior to the opening of the convention. Prayer was offered by Rev. Canon A. H. Sovereign, Bishop-elect of Yukon. The words of the invocation were well chosen and rendered with sincerity.

Mr. Clarence Herrett, vice-president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council next addressed the convention and tendered the good wishes of the Trade Union Movement of that district to the delegates in attendance.

Alderman John Bennett, Acting Mayor of the city of Vancouver, was next to address the convention and extended to the delegates greeting of the city of Vancouver. Hon. W. A. Mackenzie, Minister of Labor and Mines, also addressed the delegates assembled. President Green responded to the addresses of the speakers and explained the purposes and principles of the American Federation of Labor. After the usual preliminaries and the appointment of committees, the convention adjourned until the following day.

On opening of the convention the second day the Committee on Rules made its report. Next the Committee on Credentials reported, showing 333 delegates representing 79 National and International Unions, 23 State Branches, 46 Central Bodies, 15 Local Trade and Federal Unions and 4 Fraternal Delegates. No questions or objections were made as to the report of the Committee and same was adopted unanimously.

It was noticeable that the number of delegates to this convention had fallen off considerable and although the committee reported on the credentials of several delegates, representatives of national and international unions, it was observed some were not present, among them, John Lewis, President of Miners; George Berry, President of Printing Pressmen; representatives of the Ladies' Garment Workers, representatives of the Hatters' International Union, and several others.

Some of the delegates from our International Union have attended as many as twenty-five consecutive conventions of the American Federation of Labor and noticed that for the first time in the history of the Federation the representatives of several large and influential organizations were absent, even though in years past when those organizations were having serious trouble, they were always represented.

I might say also that several international labor officers left the convention long before it adjourned, among them the presidents of the Electrical Workers, the Barbers, and several others. This, of course, may be due to the fact that these men were called away on business. At any rate on the last day or two of the convention the sessions were poorly attended and were it not for the fact that the Central Labor Unions and State Branches were fairly well represented, the convention would not have had the attendance it deserved.

Harmony prevailed throughout the entire convention. There was not any serious discussion on any subject except the Unemployment Insurance. The discussion dealing with this subject was brought in by the committee under the Executive Council's report and entailed considerable discussion, the committee, in its report, endeavoring to prove that unemployment insurance would make it compulsory upon the workers to pay part of the insurance and that anything savoring of compulsion meant surrendering the freedom of the workers. To this biased opinion objections were raised because unemployment insurance, as stated by one of your delegates, could be established without the workers contributing to its support. Industry and the government could be made to pay the cost of unemployment insurance. However, the report of the committee was adopted and in so far as taking care of the workers during unemployment periods is concerned no action was taken on this insurance except to discourage it.

The only change in the Constitution and Laws of the Federation was an amendment to Section 1 of Article

10, giving the Executive Council the right to use money in the defense fund of Federal Unions for organizing purposes, if they so desire, or, if the Council believes it expedient. We might say here Federal Unions are organization affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor in the same way that local unions are affiliated with national and international unions. They pay to the Federation thirty-five cents per member per month, twelve and one-half cents of which is placed in a defense fund to be used only in case of strike or lockout when authorized by the Federation. Now, under the change, the defense fund may be used for organizing purposes and, under the law, organizing expenses means anything in connection with the expenses of the American Federation of Labor. For instance, the employment of office help may be considered as organizing expenses. Under the provisions of the law obtaining prior to this convention, money in the defense fund could not be used for any other purpose except in strikes and lockouts. Apparently, the Executive Council must have its own reasons for making the change, which must be serious and sufficient, otherwise, they would not recommend that the law be changed.

There was nothing pertaining to our organization before the convention except the reference in the report of the Executive Council to the jurisdiction dispute between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. The Council re-affirmed its previous action stating emphatically that drivers, chauffeurs and helpers working for the Express Agency come absolutely under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Your delegates attended every session of the convention. In fact it was remarked that our group was one of the largest in attendance at each session. In addition to the six delegates representing the International, there were fifteen or eighteen visiting members of the unions from different sections of the country, as well as five or six delegates representing Central Bodies and State Branches, also members of our union. The entire group of Teamsters at the convention, with their families, numbered thirty-two.

One thing is certain, President Green did everything in his power to arouse the enthusiasm of the delegates and make the sessions of the convention interesting and educational. He delivered several splendid addresses during the convention on many subjects. Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and delegate from the Photo Engravers International Union also made many splendid addresses to the convention, especially on the Injunction Law, which he explained so thoroughly and which is so poorly understood by a great many men, some of them leaders in the Labor Movement. However, a feeling of depression appeared to exist in the minds of many of the delegates which it seemed almost impossible to penetrate. This, perhaps, was due to the serious unemployment situation prevailing everywhere and the bad news of reductions in wages with which many of the organizations were threatened. This condition also had something to do with the absence of so many Labor Officers from the convention.

During the time we were in that city attending the convention, our local representatives in Vancouver called a mass meeting. There were in attendance at this meeting over five hundred members. The meeting was addressed by the General President, General Secretary-Treasurer, and several others. Among those attending the convention were the President of the Teamsters Joint Council of Chicago, General Organizer Thomas

Farrell of Cincinnati, Brother McKenna of New York, Steve Sumner of the Milk Wagon Drivers of Chicago, and several others. Just before this meeting adjourned the Vancouver local unions presented the General President with a beautifully mounted deer head, as a souvenir of the visit of the International officers to Vancouver. The General President expressed his thanks to those present and stated that this beautiful deer head would be hung in his office and cherished as a memento of the pleasant visit enjoyed by him and his associates while in Vancouver.

It might be said here that while unemployment prevails in Vancouver the same as it does in every city throughout our country the splendid spirit of our membership in that district, full of vigor and hope, working as a unit in their endeavor to maintain their present wage scales as near what they are as possible, that part of Canada does not seem to be as seriously hit in the industrial stagnation as the United States. However, considerable unemployment prevails and in some instances to as great an extent as in the United States, but the men who make up our membership in that Western portion of the country are trade unionists of the right kind who have embodied in them the true spirit of the trade union movement and are absolute stickers for the International Union and its constitution and laws.

Considering the financial conditions surrounding trade unions in Vancouver owing to unemployment the amount of entertainment tendered the delegates and the ladies who accompanied them is indeed something to be remembered. Every day there was something on for their enjoyment and every one appreciated the courtesy and kindness of the committee from the trade unions in Vancouver for the manner in which they received and treated the visitors and delegates.

We, your delegates, did everything in our power to represent the International Union in the manner in which we believed it should be represented, upholding its traditions and endeavoring to spread both inside and outside of the convention hall that splendid spirit of good will and sincere fellowship for which our organization has always been recognized.

We attended the meetings of the Building Trades Department and did everything we possibly could to be helpful.

The next convention of the Federation will be held in the city of Cincinnati, although your delegates voted for the city of Washington, due to the fact that the Central body of Cincinnati had gone on record unanimously as not being desirous of having the convention, and because of the fact that next year the convention will not open until the third Monday in November as it is Presidential election year. In addition, Cincinnati has had three conventions of the Federation. Indianapolis has never had a Federation convention, nor has a convention ever been held in Washington, where the headquarters of the Federation are located. However, the vote stood in favor of Cincinnati and we are satisfied every one will be well taken care of in that city. We had no reason for voting against Cincinnati except for the reasons stated above and also because we believed some consideration was due the local trade union movement of that city.

The delegates elected to attend the British Trades Unions Congress were:

Joseph Franklin of the Boiler Makers Union,

E. E. Milliman of the Maintenance of Way Employees.

We left Vancouver for Seattle and your delegates feel, summing up the whole situation, that the trip to Vancouver has not been in vain. Report

of our visit to other Western cities will be found on another page.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
THOMAS L. HUGHES,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,
JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN,
LESLIE G. GOUDIE,
JOHN J. McKANNA,
Delegates.

The Common Cold

The common cold is something more than a nuisance, according to the U. S. Public Health Service; it may be an uncommonly serious matter. In the first place, it may be the forerunner of a much more serious respiratory disease, such as bronchitis, or pneumonia. In view of its possible association with these serious respiratory diseases, the common cold may actually become a menace to life.

In the second place, the common cold is a very expensive disease. In the factory and in the school more time is lost from the common cold than from any other disease. Industry and education are both hard hit, and the cost of time lost from work and study is a financial burden of no small proportions. The parent, the wage-earner, and the tax-payer are paying the piper.

Since the common cold is such a large factor in the health of the nation and such a waste of the nation's time, it is of the utmost importance that its ravages be prevented as far as possible.

As a first principle in prevention we must recognize the fact that colds are infectious and contagious. Much time and effort have been spent in trying to discover the particular germ responsible for the common cold. The latest work seems to indicate that the cause of this disease is to be found in a filterable virus, that is, this virus will pass through a filter and even a high-powered microscope cannot detect the offending organism.

The infective agent is found in the nasal secretions of the victim, who has acquired the infection by direct or indirect contact with someone else suffering from the disease. If you wish to avoid a cold, give your sneezing, coughing friends a wide berth.

The difficulty of avoiding infection is frankly acknowledged. During the cold season of the year, colds are very prevalent, and a large number of the patients are walking abroad in the land because they will not be kept in by "just a cold." The innocent bystanders suffer. They are sprayed with the infection liberated by a chorus of sneezes. The hands of a person with a cold are practically sure to be infected from his nasal secretions, and the infection will be conveyed to articles he handles and to other hands which he touches. Hence, it is almost impossible to avoid direct or indirect contact with the infection unless the people who have colds are willing to take measures for the protection of their fellows.

The best method of protection, for both the sick and the well, is for the patient with a cold to go home—to bed, if necessary—and to stay there until he has recovered. The patient needs quiet, rest, and proper care, and he cannot obtain these in office, shop or factory. While thus doing the best thing for himself, he is likewise adopting one of the best methods of protecting the general public.

But the time has not yet come when everyone with a cold will retire from public contacts. Perhaps it is too much to expect in the case of a disease the uncomplicated form of which does not actually force a person to his bed. If he does go out among his fellows, however, he should, in common decency make every effort to protect them. Every cough and sneeze should be covered to prevent spraying the infection over helpless associates.

The patient's hands should be washed many times a day to remove the infection which might otherwise be passed on to someone else. Keeping the hands scrupulously clean is a simple but worthwhile aid to the prophylaxis of the common cold.

While we should avoid all possible contact with these sufferers in our midst, keeping a safe distance from them whenever possible, we have our own part to play in this matter of protection and prevention.—U. S. Public Health Service.

The Mill Owners' Lament

Textile mill owners are trotting out the old ballyhoo. They are doing their best to take ten per cent more out of the hides of the workers who have always been sadly under-paid.

In Lawrence, Mass., scene of many battles over pennies, the mill owners have said that hereafter the workers get ten per cent less, which means that the owners get ten per cent more.

In the South, Bernard Cone, of the Cone mills, has delivered himself of a long dissertation on why he must pay ten per cent less.

It wouldn't sound so good if the owners started out to explain why the owners must get ten per cent more. They always talk about the necessity of cutting wages.

Well, the truth is that there isn't any need for cutting wages. There isn't even any excuse. Not if the textile industry were run properly.

The load of straw that breaks the camel's back in the textile industry is management so bad that it should have been thrown overboard years ago.

For this bad management the workers have to pay in hunger and want. Truly they come in sackcloth and ashes, in rags and tatters.

One reason for the startling, glaring inefficiency of textile management is that a great part of the industry has insisted upon keeping alive the old idea of autocracy, refusing the co-operation of the workers.

It can be said to any textile mill magnate that if the industry were to permit trade union organization and were then to use to the full the resources for co-operation thus made possible that mill's future would become at once 100 per cent brighter. And if the whole industry were suddenly to become enlightened to that extent the textile industry would take its place in the list of decent industries.

It wouldn't hurt textile mill owners to have a look at Naumkeag. Naumkeag, where Pequot products are made, is a union mill and it hasn't been sending out wails about the depression. It hasn't been having strikes or lockouts. In co-operation workers and management run that mill as one of America's outstanding examples of decency.— I. L. N. Service.

Pickets

Erie, Pa., has an institution called Mulligan Hall, where any hungry person can get a meal free. Many get meals there day after day. No questions are asked except, "Are you hungry?" All food is donated; most of it by poor people. Mulligan Hall is a blessing, but it would be better if money that went in exorbitant profits could have been paid in wages so that nobody would need a free meal.

Congress will meet soon. Will it enact adequate anti-injunction legislation? That sounds like this winter's foolish question No. 1.

Does the wage-cutter of today expect that workers, when prosperity returns, are going to pity him when he needs employees?

The uplifters generally have had a grand time this year telling labor

what to do to be saved. As usual, labor fares better taking its own counsel.

Six million and perhaps seven million are out of work. While the turn for the better seems to have come it will be a long, long trail to travel before even half of these idle go back to work.

Employers who think they know "how to run their own business" look forward to continued industrial autocracy. That good old racket has been tried long enough. The hour has struck for more of democratic practice in the workshops of the nation. Once again let us declare that the cure for the ills of democracy is more democracy. A democracy that confines itself to politics in these times is only half a democracy. "Give us a voice," cry the millions.—I. L. N. Service.

Remarkable Things Said

Dean Donham, of Harvard: The remedy for unemployment is work.

Lieut. Gov. Lehman of New York: The road to success does not lie in lessened wages, but in lessened costs in spite of high wages.

Editorial in Iron Age: Certainly wage reductions to date have failed to accelerate the tempo of business.

Editorial in Factory and Management: It would be a pity, at this moment when business trembles in the balance, to precipitate a period of strife and uncertainty.

Roy Dickinson, in "Wages and Wealth": The cost of living has seldom if ever had any necessary relation to wages.

U. S. Senator Couzens: Those who improve industry through technology and management cannot get by with claiming all of the profits and results gained by these technical and management improvements.

Business Week: Walking the hard flagstones of Broadway on thinning shoe-leather, the unemployed actor turns up the collar of his inadequate overcoat against the nip of the November wind and croaks bravely, "You cannot kill the stage." Maybe not. But you can make it mighty sick. —I. L. N. Service.

The railways already have made extensive reductions in operating personnel, due to the decrease in shipments and to the necessity of conserving their limited resources. The number of railway employees in August, 1931, was only 1,288,074, or 471,479 less than in August, 1929. The total amount of wages paid in August, 1931, was $178,176,000, or $37,600,000 less than in August, 1930, and $82,000,000 less than in August, 1929.

Industry's Job

Compulsory unemployment insurance probably will come in the United States.

Whereas in Europe nine nations have compulsory insurance laws protecting 45,000,000 workers, our own voluntary systems seem too puny to mention. After two major depressions and one minor one here since the World War, only thirty-five companies have job security plans for their workers. Today hardly more than 150,000 American workers are protected through the benevolence of their employers' company plans.

Hackneyed phrases about "rugged individualism" and "the American way" can not obscure this fact—either the workers of the United States will be fed upon charity's costly and debasing "dole" during depressions, or they will be carried over by

means of reserves built up from industry's profits during good times.

If industry fails to do for its workers what it does for its investors and its machines, then the government probably will force it to do so eventually.

"I hate," said Owen D. Young recently, "not only the term, but the idea, of coercion, yet we are forced to recognize that every advance in social organization requires voluntary surrender of a certain amount of individual freedom by the majority and the ultimate coercion of the minority."

America, seeking a workable plan, undoubtedly will flounder a bit. It may, however, draw upon the experiences of Europe, of forward-looking employers and unions, and of pioneering states.

For instance, Frances Perkins, New York state industrial commissioner, following long study of various systems here and abroad, urges for America the partnership of states for creating and administering job insurance reserves.

Specifically, she suggests that seven industrial states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Ohio—unite under an "insurance authority," like the New York-New Jersey port authority, to insure their workers against unemployment.

Wisconsin has before its legislature an original measure, the Groves bill, to compel employers to insure workers by plants and guarantee them ten weeks on half pay if the job runs out. The reserves are financed exclusively by the employers on the theory that this will force stabilization.

Ohio and Michigan have pending measures similar to the model act of the American Labor Legislation Association, providing for worker-employer contributions. Last winter various bills were introduced into twenty state legislatures.

Despite an anticipated adverse majority report by the special committee of the United States senate, Senator Wagner will press his measure for 50-50 federal aid to states for job security reserves.

No insurance system can be effective completely unless it is national in scope, because the sources of depression unemployment are national, rather than local. A few states like Wisconsin, a few industries like General Electric, a few union-company systems like that of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, can not stand alone.

Just thirty years ago the first industrial accident law was passed. Today it is accepted generally that industry is responsible for its injured workmen. Industry's responsibility for making its workers' jobs secure should be equally binding.

If industry can afford to pay out $200,000,000 annually to injured workmen and their families it can afford the burden of caring for its victims of irregular employment.

As Justice Brandeis says, the right of regularity of employment is coequal with the right of regularity in the payment of rent, interest on bonds, or reserves for depreciation.

And, he adds, "no business is socially solvent without it."—Indianapolis Times.

Congress Is About to Meet

Very shortly Congress will meet and very shortly thereafter Santa Claus will make his rounds, dropping oranges in some places and lemons in other places. There is no connection between the two events.

Congress seems destined to provide plenty of interesting reading this winter. There is every indication that every panacea known to man will be trotted out for exercise in the coming session.

With unemployment still ranking as the world's major disgrace, a great many congressmen are going to see what they can do about it.

If they had the key to the puzzle all would be well.

But they haven't the key and so they will go galloping around on hobby horses.

The danger in the situation—though not overly grave—is that someone may get a lucky break and get his hobby horse through the home stretch. As long as fools ideas don't become law no great harm will be done. However, labor will have a lot of watching to do.—I. L. N. Service.

Couzens Predicts Government Will Act Against Low Pay and Unemployment

Washington.—The urgent necessity of stabilizing the income of the workers by stabilizing employment, the prediction that the Government would have to intervene for the protection of Labor from unemployment and low wages unless business leaders do so, and a condemnation of wealth concentration in few hands, characterized a radio address by Senator Couzens of Michigan.

"Even prior to 1929," he said, "there was a fast growing volume of unemployment due to technological and managerial improvement or efficiency in industry. Nothing has appeared on the horizon that is at all convincing that we do not have a permanent unemployment problem to contend with. This will be true unless way and means are devised to greatly increase the consumptive power of our millions of citizens or greatly reduce the numbers of hours worked, or both."

"It has been my view," Senator Couzens continued, "that if industry assumes the same responsibility for the workers that they do for the welfare of their plant, we will be able to stabilize industry and the income of the workers.

"If there is assurance to workers of a stabilized income—I mean to those willing to work, of course—there will be no difficulty in maintaining good business. Whether the stabilization of the income of the workers is to be accomplished by industry itself is entirely up to industry.

"The Government has a responsibility to its citizens, to all of them, not only to part of them.

"Conditions today seem to indicate the bankruptcy of business genius and leadership in this country. The business leaders are raging lions when the going is good, but let a storm come and they take refuge inside their storm cellars of wealth and tell those on the outside not to be alarmed, because the country has always pulled through and will do so again. This doctrine is the most dangerous one that I have seen or heard during the present depression."

"Unless we find a method to prevent the accumulation of wealth in a few hands," Senator Couzens went on, "conditions are certain to become bad again, worse again, and eventually the cancer will kill society.

"If these supermen of business will have vision enough to understand that condition and be interested in remedying its ills, we may look to the future with confidence.

"Several small and medium-sized industries have devised ways and means to stabilize their production or the income of their workers, because they have had the will to do so.

"Others must, or Government will be required to engage in activities that heretofore have been unthought of."—News Letter.

750,000 Railwaymen Have Lost Their Jobs

Washington.—During the business depression railroad executives, acting for the owners of the railroads, have removed 500,000 railway employees from the pay roll.

In addition, the railroad executives have used labor-displacing machinery to put 250,000 railway workers in the jobless army.

This is the tabloid picture of the economic conditions under which railway employees live exhibited by D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Enginemen and Firemen, in his testimony before the La Follette subcommittee of the Senate considering the advisability of establishing a National Economic Council.

Mr. Robertson said the number of railway employees in the last few years had dropped from 2,000,000 to 1,250,000, and that another 40,000 or 50,000 would be jobless now if the amount of available employment had not been prorated.

He said railway employees had made proposals to the railway executives for stabilizing work, but the executives had turned a deaf ear to the employees and had proposed nothing themselves. His own organization, he explained, had received no co-operation from industry in retaining men rendered jobless by technological advances.

He favored a National Economic Council under Government control to assist in balancing production against consumption.

He declared that Labor now has no voice in the management of industrial enterprises, and expressed the view that conferences between representatives of the workers, investors, operators and the public would be very helpful in equitably adjusting industrial relations.

Banker Economist Urges Five-Day Week as a Just Remedy for Unemployment

Washington.—The unemployment problem can be and should be solved at once by reducing the length of the work week to five days of eight hours or less for all wage and salary earners included in the U. S. Census classification of the "gainfully employed," declares Norman E. Towson, economist of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, in a bulletin on "Unemployment: Leisure and its Utilization."

Mr. Towson holds that the real goal of man's effort is economic independence, and that the object of independence is to enjoy leisure. The leisure of course should be for all, obtained by labor-saving machinery and other labor-eliminating methods of modern industrial science, and not for a few rich and voluntary idle parasites above living on profits and an army of compulsory jobless below living on charity.

In support of his contention that shortening the hours of work for all now employed is a practicable way of settling the unemployment question, Mr. Towson says:

"There are normally 48 million workers gainfully employed in American industry. The present number of unemployed is roughly estimated at six million, leaving the number of those now employed at 42 million.

"Let us say that 42 million workers, employed eight hours a day, six days a week, do 2,016 million hours' work per week. If their employment were educated to eight hours a day, and five days a week, the same number of workers would perform only 1,680 million hours' work per week.

"At that rate it would require 50.4 million workers to perform the same amount of work, or more than the total number employed before the problem of unemployment became such an urgent one.

"Thus there would be made allowance for increasing population and increasing technical efficiency before the problem again becomes important."

Mr. Towson's estimate that the 40-hour week would provide work for the 6,000,000 jobless is quite close to the estimate of the American Federation of Labor that there is but 35 hours' work per week for all workers, employed and unemployed, which would take care of present domestic consumer demand and export commodities.—News Letter.

EDITORIAL

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS take this opportunity to thank our representatives in Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and elsewhere, for their splendid, wholehearted and most generous reception and entertainment during their visit to the western coast attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor and while attending the meetings of our membership in that district. We will never forget the kindness of the officers of the Joint Council in Seattle nor the spirit in which they received us. Of course, we know it was not a tribute to the individuals but a tribute to the heads of the organization of which they are a part.

The banquet tendered us in Portland after our ride over the beautiful Columbia River Highway could not, perhaps, be duplicated anywhere else. One of the employers of the Bakery Wagon Drivers sent them a large pie weighing nearly one hundred pounds. It was hauled in on an open car a distance of over seventy miles, where your delegates were entertained at a dinner.

No one can adequately describe the beauty of the scenery or picture the work of nature in blending together the beautiful blues and greens which contribute to the loveliness of that section of the country, so it would be foolish for me to make any attempt at describing it. Suffice to say, Washington, Oregon and California comprise the true Garden of Eden of the United States.

It is not any wonder that the men who blazed the trail in the early days, animated with the spirit of adventure and inspired with the desire to find new fields and a new home, remained in that land of sunshine and splendor, and that fighting spirit is no doubt responsible for the splendid kind of trade unionism found in that part of the country.

In Seattle we were taken a distance of over two hundred miles up a mountain trail to perhaps the loveliest spot to be found anywhere in this world, the blue and green waters of the lake at this resort duplicating those of Lake Louise and to be compared only with the world-renowned Lakes of Killarney. I have seen the lakes in Italy and visited Lake Geneva in Switzerland, but they excel only in song and story the grandeur of our own lake.

Then our drive in California to Mt. Tamalpais, that wonderful trail where the setting sun meets the rising moon—a wonderful sight when crossing the bay. But, above and beyond all was the glad handshake, the words of encouragement, the spirit of fellowship and sincerity beaming from the faces of our members as they greeted us at the banquet of the Joint Council, where the Mayor and representatives of the city government were so generous in their praise of our members. All combined made us feel proud and happy to be a part of this great organization of ours and to witness the feeling of fellowship and determination bursting forth from every representative of our union on the western coast, making them superior to other classes of men, because through their actions they have helped uplift our people to a position of decency and manhood in their respective districts unequaled by any other class, either religious or political. They can laugh and sing and make our people happy, but back of it all is that indomitable determination which will not stand for any double-crossing from either

unfair employers or crooked politicians. Our people are respected alike both by preachers and politicians because they seek only a square deal, and this has made them the most respected class in the district.

The Editor, in this article, is also expressing the opinion and thanks of all others who accompanied him on this visit to the Western Coast.

If I could but picture to our people in other places where disagreements exist among the membership and demonstrate to them how the energy wasted in these disagreements could be used so advantageously in fighting our common enemy as they are doing on the Pacific Coast, I feel sure I could instill into the hearts and minds of our members, where these unnecessary disagreements prevail, a more determined and healthier spirit of good fellowship than now exists. But, taking it all in all, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs has soared far beyond its greatest expectations of a few years ago and stands out pre-eminently as a useful and helpful unit of the Labor Movement. In addition, our employers know we play the game square and they, too, respect us because we have, in many instances, in raising ourselves, raised the business of the employers.

While the International Officers and associates were exceedingly happy because of the treatment accorded us, the writer of these words, during the conferences, took particular notice of the unity prevailing among the membership and he hopes he was helpful in eliminating, here and there, any slight misunderstanding existing.

Of course, we loved and appreciated to be treated with respect and courtesy, to be entertained and to enjoy everything we know comes from the heart because, after all, we are only human, but that part of the picture fades into insignificance when compared with the fact that we found such splendid organizations with thousands of members on the Western Coast thoroughly organized, most of them in a strong position financially, always on the front battle line, facing this depression with determination and pledging themselves to the principle of justice, with each member, each officer and each Council, looking to the future with hope and working as a unit. The thing from which we obtained our greatest joy was the strength and solidarity of those unions and the sincerity of the pledges made to us everywhere that they would be loyal and true to the International Organization and obey its laws and decisions.

Our trip was helpful to us because it gave us new hope. Our trip was educational because we learned many things and we are living in the hope that some day, somehow—be it in four or in ten years—we may have an opportunity to review the same scenes and relive the same pleasant associations.

ABOUT THE TIME this Journal reaches our membership, committees and representatives from Community Chests and other goodwill organizations will be sending out appeals and making visits soliciting aid for the unemployed and offering all kinds of arguments and reasons why the masses should contribute to these unemployment funds.

This is a splendid spirit and great credit is due those who willingly volunteer to do this work. The Editor, however, wishes to advise you to first look after your own unemployed members and then if able to do anything for the other, do so, because it is a splendid work of mercy.

Our first consideration in these trying times should be to remember our obligation to help one another. There was never a time when our out-

of-work, honest members needed our consideration as during this winter and early spring. Surely if our obligation means anything we should seriously consider putting it into practice now—those of us who are working—by contributing part of our earnings each week, or each month, towards the establishment of a fund from which contributions may be made by the officers of the local, under the direction of the membership, to members who are unemployed and unable to find work of any kind and who may be, in some instances, hungry.

Already steps in this direction have been taken by some of our unions. In the city of Chicago, Local No. 705, Truck Drivers, paid out from November 10, 1930, to October 24, 1931, $118,591.00 to unemployed members. They collected, through assessments, $131,357.00, leaving them at the present time a balance of $12,406.00. This information has come to me from the Secretary of the local, P. J. Berrell, who is also an International Vice-President.

There are several other local unions in Chicago, among them the Milk Wagon Drivers, Dairy Employees, and others, that have paid out large sums to the unemployed, said relief funds being established by levying an assessment on their general membership by vote and action of the locals.

I have information also before me from Vice-President Cashal that the local unions in New York are starting the same thing. Such action is indeed to be commended and worthy of praise because it is necessary in all large cities where unemployment and need prevails most extensively. Men and women when hungry become desperate and are not to be blamed for what they do, and to us there is nothing more pitiful than the man returning home after walking all day looking for a job, facing his little children half naked and knowing there is very little in the house to feed them, and in the midst of all his sorrows there comes to him notice from his landlord that the rent has not been paid and that, much as he (landlord) dislikes saying so, it is necessary for him to inform the poor man that he and his family must vacate the premises.

If there is anythting which will drive a man to desperation, acts of violence and violation of our laws, it is a condition such as described above and we all know that conditions similar to this prevail extensively throughout the United States and Canada at the present time. I therefore cannot recommend too strongly to you, our unions and our membership who are working, to give a little each week in the form of an assessment to your local officers to be distributed among your brothers who are in need. Of course, I do not mean you should help loafers who never look for a job or who will not hold a job when they get one, even if they are paid up, but our local officers usually know the few good-for-nothings we always have with us. What I mean is we should try to take care of our honest members who are anxious and willing to work, but unable to find anything to do, who are suffering in silence, many too proud to make their condition known to their brother members. Remember, it might take but a change in the wind for you to be deprived of your job and thus be forced to take your place in the line of hungry men and women, seeking employment but unable to find any.

Give to your union first, then if you can help other organizations which are working to relieve the unfortunate, do so, because there is nothing more wholesome or which will give you greater contentment than handing out a little of what you have to help some poor father or mother whose children may be in want and distress.

OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION stands absolutely for the protection of our local unions in the preservation of signed contracts.

A few of our employers—yes, a very few—one in a thousand, have called on us lately asking that we give some consideration to a change in the wage scale, which, in some instances, does not expire for a year or two. This we have refused to do because, were conditions reversed, as they were during the war, we would stand absolutely in the same position and compel our local unions to observe and carry out all signed contracts until their expiration, even though the men were in a position to obtain a better wage than they were receiving under their contract.

I remember, during the war, of one local in particular in Chicago, connected with the packing industry, whose wage scale had been in force for two years—it was signed for three—and in the middle of 1917, when workers were scarce and men, by striking, could get almost any wage they wanted, this particular craft asked their employers to consider opening up their wage scale, because the men in that craft were working far below the scale paid to our brothers in other branches of our craft in Chicago. These employers, who during the war made millions, through their great lawyers, answered, refusing most emphatically to grant their request, stating: "You have a contract with us and we always keep our end of the contract, so we expect you to do the same." The local appealed to the International for relief. The International Executive Board, after going over the situation, decided that the honor and prestige of the International and the local and its members were back of that signed contract and, much as the position of the unfair employers was to be regretted, there was nothing it could do except instruct the local to live to its contract, and the local lived unscrupulously to the contract until its expiration.

Now the situation is reversed, so a few of the employers who made a lot of money during the years of prosperity are now whining for relief, although the contract is as binding on them as it is on us. Well, again later on, the tables may be reversed and prosperity may once again be perched at our doors—at least we hope so, and we believe this condition will obtain—and when that time comes we will insist that our local unions, if they desire to remain a part of our International Union and the American Federation of Labor, shall carry out their contracts to the letter.

What is the use of having a signed contract, or agreement, if, when reverses come, or there is a boost in industry, either side demands an opening up of the contract before its expiration, and asks for a revision upward or downward? All we ask is a square deal and as we have always endeavored to give the other fellow a square deal, we, too, ask that employers of this kind give us some consideration.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS like success, is an old saying. But, success cannot be achieved except through hard work, no matter in what position we are placed. The fellow who "lays down" on any job is bound to be a failure. Others may do some of your work or help with the principal part of it, but you must, yourself, run the ship. Of course, the incidental, or routine, part may be delegated to someone else, but the steering gear must always be in the hands of the one in charge, and success or failure depends on the amount of energy and watchfulness you put in your job.

THERE WAS NEVER a time when we needed more to exercise every ounce of energy, care and strategy, as well as diplomacy, courage, thought and resourcefulness, as in this present industrial crisis. There were some among you, when you were advised at our convention that this condition with which we are now confronted was coming, who thought that the advice was only the ravings of a pessimist's conscience.

This is true all during life. Some men have to receive a blow on the head before they realize the danger of concussion of the brain. The doubting Thomases are with us as in the time of the twelve Apostles. This is due to the lack of brains or because of dormant imaginations.

In the days of Pharaoh of Egypt, when all the officers of his great court were patting him on the back midst the years of plenty and advising Pharaoh that there never would be an end to the prosperity of Egypt, luckily for Pharaoh that a stranger in their midst—an unassuming youth—advised him that nature, controlled by the Almighty, reversed itself for purposes known only to the Creator. Pharaoh, being the wisest in his age, gave careful thought and consideration to the advice of Joseph, the very young but intelligent stranger in the palace, who advised the king to carefully preserve and store away the over-abundance of grains and crops during the years of plenty in order that he might have sufficient with which to take care of his people during the seven years of poverty and starvation following the seven years of plenty.

Supposing our own country, through the mechanism of our government, enacted legislation prohibiting corporations from expending millions in enlargements and for expansion, or which would prevent corporations from distributing millions of earned surpluses to the stockholders, compelling those corporations to set aside all over and above a reasonable amount earned in the days of prosperity and plenty; would it not be following the advice of Joseph, the prophet, given to Pharaoh, and would we not be able to take care of ourselves during this great industrial crisis, which has spread its tenacles throughout the entire world?

Just as surely as night follows day, and that winter follows summer, just as surely does depression and unemployment and poverty follow years of unusual plenty. Perhaps, from out of this great industrial stagnation, this great suffering, which is still hanging over us, and which will continue to hang over us for some time to come, may develop ideas and thoughts which may lead to the enactment of laws to protect us in the future from a catastrophe such as we are now experiencing. If it does, this suffering, although almost impossible to endure or understand, will not have been in vain.

A NEW BOOK is out which is dedicated to Newton Baker, ex-secretary of war. It deals with the entire history of Baker's administration under President Wilson. Its main purpose, however, is to refute statements made in a book published by General Pershing, in which it is claimed that General Pershing was the originator of the idea and plan to hold the American army in a separate unit, and not to be used as a reserve to feed the French and British armies, which was desired by the commanders of the French and British armies.

The writer of this new book on Newton Baker clearly proves that this plan originated with President Wilson and Newton Baker. It stands to reason that President Wilson, who was Commander-in-Chief of the army,

gave orders to General Pershing through the secretary of war, and General Pershing had no other alternative except to carry out those orders.

Of course, it is reasonable to assume that suggestions made by General Pershing were carefully weighed and considered by the secretary of war and the commander-in-chief of the army, but there is not any mistake about the fact that the plan, which proved so successful, of holding the American army in a separate unit, came out of the brains of President Wilson and Newton Baker.

It seems, since the ending of the war, those who were principal participants, as leaders, have gone to a lot of trouble trying to claim honor, and honor to which they are not entitled. Newton Baker, until now, has refused to be drawn into the controversy. He is perfectly justified in claiming credit for his own ideas and refusing to allow others to capitalize the victories of the American forces by stealing the plans and victories for which he was responsible.

It is the same way all through life. Men who "lay down on the job" even in the Labor Movement are the first to find fault with the leaders in the battle when a fight is on, especially if the fight is unsuccessful, but when they are successful in the battle the "wise guys" who are always playing both sides and the middle, are the ones to stand up—even ten years later—and say, "I did this, or I did that."

Jealousy is the curse of the human family.

There is honor enough for us all, no matter in what position in life we are placed. Show me the fellow who boosts his associate or partner or co-oworker, and I will show you a real man. Almighty God despises the jealous weakling. A knocker is always a coward.

Building Trade Wage Rates Not Reduced

New York.—Hourly wage rates in the building trades throughout the United States have had an almost uninterrupted rise since 1922, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. At the end of 1930 the composite hourly wage rate of 15 building trades in 23 cities was 27.4 per cent higher than in 1923.

"There is no evidence available, therefore," states the board, "that the current depression has adversely affected wage rates in the building industry. Whether or not it has lowered the earning of building workers, it is impossible to determine from these figures. That depends entirely on the time worked, or the number of hours during which building workers have been employed."

According to the board the highest rates for 1930 were paid to plasterers and bricklayers, both averaging $1.70 an hour. The lowest rate was for laborers, slightly more than 73 cents an hour, and the next lowest for hod carriers, nearly 97 cents an hour. All other classes were paid more than $1 an hour.—News Letter.

Freedom of Expression and Association

The very life and perpetuity of free and democratic institutions are dependent upon freedom of speech, of the press and of assemblage and association. We insist that all restrictions of freedom of speech, press, public assembly, association and travel be completely removed, individuals and groups being responsible for their utterances. These fundamental rights must be set out with clearness and must not be denied or abridged in any manner.—Excerpt from A. F. of L. Reconstruction Program.

WHEN MAKING Christmas presents this year, be as generous as you possibly can to those in need. If you do not know what to give send a small amount of money and let the person to whom you send it use it for what he wants. Our relatives, children under age going to school, and our parents, around whom sentiment obtains extensively, should be remembered first, and if by any other chance you can spare a few dollars, try to remember those who are out of work, who with their children will spend a lean Christmas because of the unemployment that prevails.

I HAVE REPEATEDLY stated that any man holding membership in the Communist Party or advocating a form of Russian-Bolshevik government cannot hold membership in our organization, simply because such men are endeavoring by force and by power and by propaganda of the meanest kind to destroy the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations and set up a form of labor organization the same as they have in Russia, where the government runs the unions.

Also any Communist, who is a Communist, must pledge himself to do everything in his power to destroy our present form of government and establish a Communist form. Consequently, as citizens of the United States and Canada, we cannot permit any of them to hold membership in our Union.

If Russia would confine itself to taking care of its own affairs and running things in Russia instead of attempting to interfere with our Labor Movement and our government, my judgment is, the Russian government would be recognized by the United States and other nations, which now refuse to recognize her.

MEMBERS of the Communist Party in America are permitted by their Supreme Government in Moscow to deny their membership or to hold their membership a secret, if necessary, or if admission in any way interferes with the Union membership. So you see you must be ever watchful of those that disseminate or spread false doctrines or disrupting rumors.

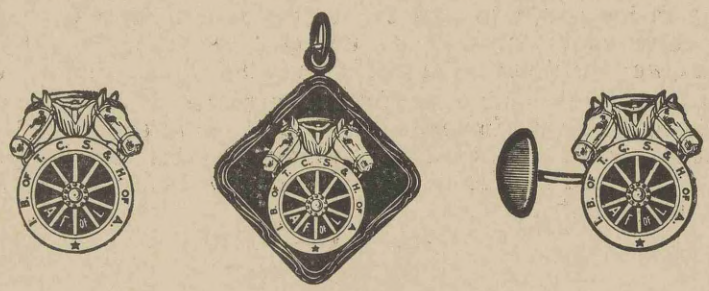
GREAT CREDIT is due the local officers in Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, who were responsible for bringing together so many of our members. We feel that the personal touch of meeting and looking into the faces of our members and delivering our message of trade unionism straight from the shoulder is the best remedy for bringing the fighting spirit, like the old medicinal cures. The time is coming when Labor will have to go back to the ideas originally used and which were so successful in arousing the courage and determination of the workers.

Official Magazine of the

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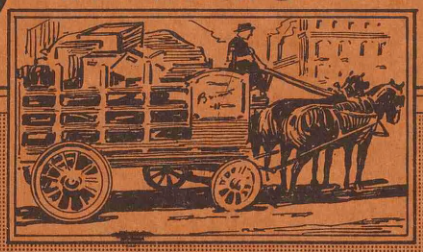
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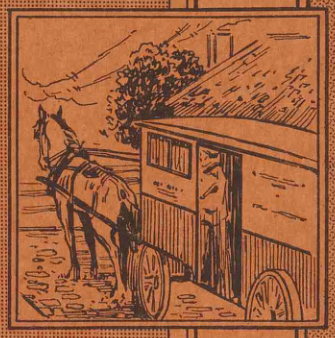
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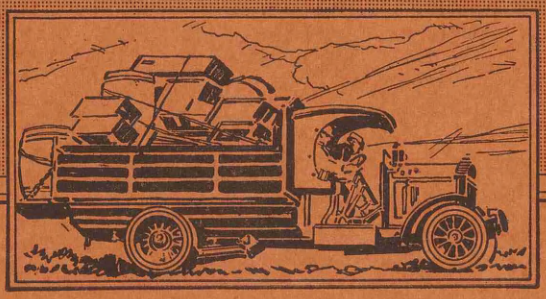
Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA









A HAPPY and Prosperous New Year to our members and their families, everywhere.

THIS IS the twenty-fifth time at this season of the year, as Editor of our Journal, I have wished you a Happy New Year. It seems a long time since I first expressed this wish to you, almost a quarter of a century —but I assure you I am saying it to you again this year with all the sincerity it is possible for me to express.

LOOK AROUND you and count the blessings you enjoy. Perhaps you have better health than many others around you. No matter what your conditions are, try and say a good word or a word of encouragement to someone else who is less fortunate, or has not your strength to bear adversity.

AT THE beginning of the New Year many of us may rejoice that our relatives, or sons, are not in a foreign country suffering as they were in 1917. We can look back and remember the conditions which obtained in years past when our people were unorganized and we must realize that even under present conditions we are ahead of where we used to be. Of course, you may say I do not have any reason to complain, etc.; that I am not one who is suffering from the panic or the depression; that I get my wages regularly.

I know it is the natural thing for you to say, but rest assured it is more difficult to fill this office now than it ever was before in the history of our organization, and no man with any human feelings, representing an organization like ours, and understanding, as I do, the sufferings, resulting from unemployment everywhere, can help but be substantially disturbed, seeing, as I do in my mind's eye, what is liable to happen, unless we look more cheerfully and with greater courage on this very depressing situation which surrounds us.

Don't think for a moment that there is anyone who has escaped the suffering of this industrial stagnation, because if he is not out of work himself there are those who are very close to him who are finding it impossible to make ends meet. Also bear in mind that none of us know the other fellow's troubles.

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Judicial Victimization of Injured Workers

State workmen's compensation laws abolished a number of legal and judicial technicalities which had been built up by employer governments and courts to deprive the workers of adequate and sure compensation for industrial accidents.

The Federal Employers' Liability Act of 1907 placed employers engaged in interstate commerce under the federal law.

Unfortunately, the federal law adopted a number of technicalities whose absence characterizes the state compensation laws.

A recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court shows how these technicalities are used to victimize injured railroad workers.

One of the functions of Eugene Bolle, an employee of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at Waukegan, Ill., was to fire a stationary engine used to generate steam for heating the passenger depot and other structures used for general railroad purposes.

When the stationary engine was out of order a locomotive was used. One day, when a locomotive was used in this way, Bolle was directed to accompany the locomotive to a coal dump to obtain a supply of coal. Bolle's locomotive was attached to three other engines being prepared for interstate transportation.

While coal was being taken upon one of the engines, Bolle was seriously

injured. He sued the company for damages under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. The company fought the claim. Three times the case reached the Supreme Court of Illinois. Three times the Illinois Court affirmed Bolle's legal right to damages under the federal law.

The railroad company appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The U. S. Supreme Court overruled the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and denied compensation to Bolle. The decision was based on one of those antiquated legalisms and judicial definitions used to victimize the workers and deprive them of compensation for injuries.

The Supreme Court held that although much of the time Bolle was employed at work coming under judicially-defined interstate transportation, the work in connection with obtaining coal to fire the locomotive to generate steam to heat the railroad station and other structures used in interstate transportation, the specific work to which he had been assigned when injured, was not of itself interstate transportation. The Court said:

"The sole object of the movement of the substitute engine was to procure a supply of coal for the purpose of generating steam. Its movement was in no way related to the contemplated employment of the other three locomotives, and its use differed in no way from the use of the stationary engine when that was available. * * * At the time of receiving his injury he was engaged in work not incidental to transportation in interstate commerce, but purely incidental to furnishing the means for heating the station and other structures of the company. His duty ended when he had produced a supply of steam for that purpose. He had nothing to do with its distribution or specific use.

"Indeed, what he produced was not used or intended to be used, directly or indirectly, in the transportation of anything. It is plain that his work was not in interstate transportation and was not so closely related to such transportation as to cause it to be practically a part of it."

Workers are of right entitled to compensation for injuries. They should not be deprived of it by legal and judicial technicalities which developed during that period when Labor received neither respect nor justice from either the law or the courts. —News Letter.

Restricted Profits to Restore Prosperity

Restricted profits in the major industries is advocated as an efficient measure to restore prosperity by Sidney H. Scheur of Scheur & Co., cloth brokers, of New York City.

Mr. Scheur points out that during the boom period preceding the depression the corporations took unheard-of large profits out of industry. These huge profits, he says, appropriated by a relatively small part of the population, seriously impaired the consumers' purchasing power. Added to that impairment, employers, since 1929, by layoffs and wage cuts, have reduced the workers' buying power more than eleven billion dollars.

To meet this tremendous deflation in the purchasing power of the masses, Mr. Scheur urges the owners of our major industries to price their products so low as to make consumer replacement compelling. The corporations could do this, he says, by utilizing part of their large surpluses.

"Consumption can only be brought back if the dangerous unlimited profit policy of the past is substantially revised," Mr. Scheur said.

"We must re-educate our industrialists to the wisdom of planfully and consciously limiting profits, especially in times of prosperity.

"For the next few years they should forget earnings and consider only employment as a barometer of our well-being.

"They must expect and desire shrinking surpluses until the manpower of the country is again employed."

Mr. Scheur suggests a revolutionary change in our industrial system as it has been developed by American business men, legalized by American law, and buttressed by American judicial decisions.

The basic, the fundamental principle in our economic order is that the establishments which constitute it are owned by a relatively few individuals called stockholders and operated primarily and exclusively for their private profit.

Under this system the interests of the employees — their wages and hours — have neither legal sanction nor moral standing when they contravene to any considerable extent the profit interests of the stockholders.

Labor holds that our industrial system should be organized with the interests of the workers paramount. Mr. Scheur suggests a similar system.

The great problem before the statesmen of Labor and of Business is to effect such an economic reorganization promptly and effectively.

Labor is ready.—News Letter.

Prof. Nixon's "Psychological" Remedy for Business Depression

Mr. H. K. Nixon, professor of advertising in the School of Business of Columbia University, New York, urges merchants to use their advertising to inject wholesale doses of artificial industrial recovery psychology into the minds of the masses and make them forget all about the business depression.

Professor Nixon evidently believes that if business men persistently tell and keep on telling the wage earners that there is no depression, presto! the miracle will be achieved and prosperity will be restored.

He conveys the idea that under the influence of this recovery "psychology" the workers will throw their reduced earnings and their charity doles right and left in a profusion that will stimulate business beyond the wildest dreams of the wildest business optimists.

Professor Nixon's advice is wrong and ill-timed.

The depression is here. To minimize it is unwise. To attempt to deaden the workers to its existence is foolish.

Instead of resorting to deceit and sophism, business men should continue to admit the existence of the business depression.

They should do more than admit it. They should concede their own absolute and complete responsibility for it. It is axiomatic that business men and business men alone are now and have been in complete administrative control of all our business establishments, industrial, commercial, and financial.

Business principles and policies are made and enforced by business men. They cannot take credit for the achievements of business when business is good and pass the buck to "acts of God" or other forces which they allege are "beyond human control" when business is bad.

Business men should, indeed, do more than concede their responsibility for the business depression. They should join with Labor and put their shoulders to the wheel to cure it—cure it, not by psychological dope to deaden the sensibilities of the workers, as suggested by Professor Nixon, but by the adoption of constructive measures to arrest the progress of the depression.

The merchants are strategically situated and well equipped to start the wheels of business recovery with an impetus that would be hard to stop.

The hours of labor they impose on their employees are notoriously long and the wages they pay are indecently low.

Let them place their stores on the five-day week with no reduction in weekly earnings for any of their employees and a positive shortening of the weekly hours of labor.

This would put thousands of the unemployed to work, give all store employees a merited two days of leisure per week, and impart a morale to the distributing trade that would spread to other industries.

The merchants should substitute the shorter work week without wage cuts for Professor Nixon's morphinic psychology.

Slavery Discovered on Mississippi Levee Work

Gulfport, Miss. — "Slavery in its most hideous form" is the proper description of the labor conditions in the Vicksburg area of the Mississippi River levee project, according to the report of two representatives of the American Federation of Labor who made an investigation of the working conditions imposed by contractors along the river in Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The survey was made by Thomas E. Carroll of Washington and Holt Ross of New Orleans, who submitted their findings to William Green, president of the Federation, with the recommendation that Congress be asked to end the intolerable conditions.

The levee construction is a Federal project. The actual work is done by private contractors under supervision of the War Department. It is part of the government's flood control projects.

Carroll and Ross included the following charges in their indictment of labor conditions:

Conditions are worse than the forced indentured labor of Russia.

Gross brutality, including flogging and beating with pistol butts, are used in maintenance of discipline.

Negro laborers are flogged with plow lines and other implements for infraction of camp rules.

Men are forced to work from twelve to eighteen hours a day, in many cases without pay for overtime after twelve hours.

Pay rates range from 75 cents a day for common labor and $2 for skilled.

Commissary trade is obligatory and charges for foodstuffs are exorbitant.

Arbitrary deductions of $4.50 a man for a week's commissary supplies are taken from the pay of laborers whether the supplies are drawn or not.

One group of thirty workers, who had worked a total of 439 hours, received only $144, the report stated.

Thirty general contractors, with offices in several cities, including New Orleans, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, were declared culpable.

Carroll and Ross said complaint of the Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce covering the general labor conditions had been sent to President Hoover and members of Congress, but that their report on alleged slavery and brutality would be transmitted to Federal authorities by President Green. — News Letter.

Overcrowding and High Rents in Negro Housing

Washington.—High rentals, dilapidation, overcrowding, and difficulty in financing are the usual conditions in Negro housing, according to a report of a committee of representative civic leaders of the Negro race to the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership.

What happens to the Negro immigrant to the northern industrial cities is thus stated by the committee:

"The level of Negro income points him toward the sections of low-priced dwellings. Real estate operators and home building concerns or individuals find it impracticable to build new homes in deteriorated residence areas.

"From the new developments Negroes are almost universally debarred. The available houses, thus, are limited to these run-down areas which as they become less and less desirable command less and less rent and correspondingly lower income groups of the white population. Few repairs are made and eventually a point is reached at which it is more profitable to admit Negroes than to lower rentals further.

"Few houses are built in the Negro areas. The standards embodied in the building ordinances and sanitary codes thus cannot easily be applied to their dwellings. The chances for improvement are extremely rare."

The Committee on Negro Housing is one of the thirty-one committees appointed by the President to assemble the facts on every phase of the housing situation in the United States. Miss Nanie H. Burrough, president of the National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington, D. C., is chairman of the committee. — News Letter.

Dense Ignorance or Crass Mendacity

Wage-cutting editors of employer journals continue to deliver essays on the alleged necessity and equity of slashing wages to meet reductions already made in the cost of the workers' living.

These protagonists of lower wages for the wealth producers in the interest of larger profits for stockholders endeavor to create the impression that wages are still at 1929 levels. Their propaganda was vigorously renewed when the executives of the organized railroad employees refused to accept the ten per cent wage reduction demanded by the executives of the railroad companies.

The editor of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle is very much incensed at the action of the railroad employees. He declares that the railroad owners are justified in asking the railroad workers to accept the cut "since the cost of living has so largely diminished, and hence a given wage represents a corresponding increase in buying power."

The editor of the Washington Post echoes the same sort of sophism with the statement that the railway workers are attempting to maintain wages that "are out of adjustment with living costs."

Let's see how this claptrap balances with the facts.

Ethelbert Stewart is Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. His sources of information are comprehensive. His accuracy is unimpeachable.

In a recent statement he declared that from December, 1925, to June, 1931, the workers' cost of living had been reduced 15.5 per cent, while the employers reduced the total wages paid workers in the manufacturing industries during the same period almost 40 per cent. This means that workers in the manufacturing industries have had their wages reduced already 25 per cent below the fall in the cost of living.

Commissioner Stewart concluded that, taken as a whole, the workers in the manufacturing industries "had suffered far more from declining pay than they had gained from lower prices of the things they had to buy." He added that the condition of the workers in other industries was little if any better than in manufacturing.

Statistical compilations of the American Federation of Labor, based on government figures, show that the wage-earners' yearly income is now $11,000,000,000 below the 1929 level, not including salaried workers. The same sources reveal that the workers' cost of living is around $1,300,000,000 below the 1929 level. This means that the net loss of the factory workers in 1931 is $9,700,000,000 in 1929 dollars.

As to the railroad workers, during

(Continued on Page 14)

EDITORIAL

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE YEAR 1932 is with us. We turned over another page of history when a few days ago we closed our books on old, weather-beaten, distressed 1931. Tomorrow is the beginning of another day. Let this thought always be in your mind, that no matter what mistakes we may have made in 1931, we can profit by those mistakes and endeavor to try to do better in 1932. All of us have made mistakes and each of us can do better. After all, it is the nature of human beings to be either blessed or cursed with weaknesses, and while we are thus afflicted, men and women will make mistakes. Our Savior once said when the Pharisees were about to cast stones at the sinner: "He who is without sin, let him cast the first stone." There were none who could cast a stone, as there were none who had not made mistakes, and it is so today, but the man or woman who makes a mistake and repeats it year after year is not to be pitied, and should be scorned somewhat because they refuse to benefit as a result of their mistakes. In other words, the person who goes out day after day and does wrong is not deserving of the kind consideration of his fellow men.

The year 1931 is past and we are at the beginning of a New Year and let us hope and trust with all the decency there is in us that we will profit by any mistakes we have made, not only during the year 1931, but during all previous years, and that at the ending of 1932, after auditing our affairs, meaning our actions and our employments, the closing of our books will show that we are better men because we have lived better lives. The one thing which can never be recalled is the past; the hours, the days, the weeks, the months and the years are gone, but there is also one thing which we have, and that is life. "You can not recall the passing moment," but you have the present and the future before you.

At the beginning of a New Year, with the experiences and sufferings of the past year still before us, we should realize that we have what myriads of others, now passed away, many others with power and wealth who are old or sick, would give all to be now facing a New Year knowing they would have the opportunity of remaining here twelve more months to render service or to make life better for themselves and those dependent upon them.

Except as a matter of education, don't look backward—look forward—do as the Aztec Indians, who, each morning upon arising, looked towards their pyramids to offer up prayer to the rising sun. So also should we look up and forward that by so doing we may obtain inspiration and courage for the New Year—the gift of God and nature—and thus become better and better than we were during the year which has just expired.

Yes, of course, we may be surrounded by discouragement and disappointments. We may have a family and be out of work and in need. That surely is bad. Only those who are jobless understand. But we should remember that although conditions are pretty bad, they might be worse. If our families or ourselves are free from sickness and pain we will be able to find something to eat until these dark clouds pass over. The depression and stagnation in industry which now confront us may be one of the means used by the Unseen Power to make us realize how absolutely helpless we are when facing adversity. The recessions which unions are now experienc-

ing will, in my judgment, have a sobering effect and bring down to earth those of our people who have been floating on air, many of them little appreciating the conditions won by our unions during the past ten or twelve years. Individuals and organizations that have been unfortunate in their investments or with their deposits in banks, which have suspended business, will learn a lesson which will be a protection to them in the future and from which they should benefit. No man is entirely bankrupt unless he loses hope in the future, or confidence in himself. No man ever made a success of life unless he experienced hard knocks. The untrained American soldiers in the trenches in France during the World War swept before them the trained men of Europe like so much chaff before the wind, because they had courage and confidence in themselves. The American army was the marvel of the world and old-time military generals and leaders were dumbfounded by the wonderful work of the American army, which was based almost entirely on their courage and their belief in themselves.

So it is with the individual; he is not lost unless he has lost hope and if he has lost hope because he is out of work or because his wages are not as much as they used to be, then there is something fundamentally wrong with him. I am almost tempted to say that he is a coward, but his cowardice may emanate from some hereditary condition. Always bear in mind, while conditions may be reversed temporarily, the history of our country, and the world, proves, beyond the question of a doubt, that conditions will again be improved and employment will return. It may take a few years, but no matter how long it takes, good times will return. In the meantime we will be training down some of our appetites which we have overindulged, as a result of prosperity, and men and women will be made to understand that, after all, it is better to have men and women who will lead clean, honest and upright lives, even at the price of giving up certain things, or making some sacrifices.

Look around you today and see what the workers are enjoying, and will you pardon me when I state, I remember the time when but very few working men had a bathtub in their homes. As a young man in Boston I can say to you without feeling at all humbled or humiliated that the house in which I lived did not have a bathtub. We had one fire in the kitchen and sometimes when we had company we would have another fire in a small stove in the front room. In the room in which I slept I could not see out of the window on account of the frost on the glass, during the winter months. There was not any heat in the room except the bed covers and for three or four months of the winter we could not see through the windows on account of the snow and frost. We did not have any amusements except a theatre, but it was impossible for us to go there except perhaps once or twice during the winter, because we did not have the money to spend to see those two-dollar shows. Yes, once in a while we would slip away and get a seat in the third balcony in an old vaudeville house in Boston, called the Howard, which still operates, and walk three miles back home in order to save five cents car-fare, but this was the time when the workers began to come right to the forefront, planning — sometimes under cover — to build up their unions, and our greatest enjoyment and school of education was our meeting hall. We never missed a meeting because there was always plenty of open and honest discussion of the problems confronting us, and most of us had no other place to go.

What have we today? What are the conditions under which we live? The working people, or a majority of them, have an automobile of some

kind. If they do not happen to own one of their own they have some very close friends who have one, so they have an opportunity to enjoy a ride around their own city and the towns surrounding it. Then came the phonograph or the Victrola, and nearly every family put in a telephone so that they might talk with their friends. Only the rich had a phone thirty years ago. There is to be found in nearly every working man's home nowadays hot and cold running water, and this condition is to be found even in the tenement district. We now have the latest addition to scientific comforts—the radio, which brings into our homes wonderful concerts, educational lectures and instructions and lessons of all kinds. There is to be found in the home the electric washing machine, which is a great help to the mother in doing the family washing, and the kitchen floor, which a few years ago the mother had to get down on her knees to scrub with a brush, is covered with linoleum. The gas range has replaced the old coal stove and the candle and oil lamp, by which I tried to read and did endeavor to study, has been replaced by the most perfect electric light system of any country in the world, turning night into day. In addition, we dress better; change our clothes more often, and, furthermore, have schools in every neighborhood for our children, with free textbooks in many states, while in our day we had to travel long distances and the family had to stint and scrape in order to get money to pay for our school books.

Above and beyond all present enjoyments is the blessing that we have freedom of thought and freedom of religion; that we may vote for any party we desire; that year after year we are trampling down the terrible scourge of bigotry and hatred, which, at one time, set neighbor against neighbor and caused much trouble and suffering. So, after all, in the face of this depression, which has thrown thousands of our members out of work, we are living in a better world and that although we may be set back temporarily, every year will bring us greater blessings and greater hopes. We are the missionaries in life who must prepare the way by spreading education, destroying the enemies of progress by establishing better wages and shorter working hours through the creation and continuation of better and stronger unions, thus making the world better for ourselves and brighter and better for those who come after us.

A Happy and Contented New Year to all our members and their families is the heartfelt wish of your Editor.

MAY WE have strength enough during the coming year to overcome our bad tempers, and our spiteful sputterings that make others suffer.

"EVEN A cup of cold water given in My name shall bring its reward." How much more consolation will it give you to help some unfortunate human, during these hard times, than to stingily hide away every nickel. How can we be happy if we know someone who is in need. Oh, yes, I know you have plenty to take care of in your own house or family. So say we all. But, don't forget, it may be our turn next. Blessings come disguised to him with a generous heart.

PRESIDENT HOOVER has delivered his message to Congress. He told about a great world industrial depression. He said that taxes would have to be raised, and shortly afterwards Mr. Mellon had one of the administration's lieutenants introduce a tax bill on which the rank and file of the Republicans in the Senate disagreed because it did not place any serious burden on those with incomes of one hundred thousand and over.

Mr. Hoover told of the necessity of reducing armaments. He told us of the necessity of still further reducing the debts which European countries owe us. He told Congress of the necessity of approving his moratorium bill, which gives European countries two hundred and forty millions in interest this year. He told of a few other things, mostly generalities, but there was nothing in all of his message which he told Congress, or the country, that the people did not already know. He did not make one constructive suggestion towards relieving the serious unemployment prevailing throughout the nation, except to refer to the fact that he had appointed a committee which was looking into the matter and was doing splendid work.

In his message to Congress he specifically advised the nation that he was opposed to anything like unemployment insurance, which he called the "dole." In this matter of unemployment insurance he has lined up with him every banker in Wall Street of any consequence, every corporation in America, especially the non-union, labor-hating corporations, and, I am sorry to say, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled.

Attacking unemployment insurance by calling it "dole" is nothing more than a subterfuge. The meaning of the word dole is something which is being dealt out to persons in the nature of charity, somewhat like pauperism. The "dole term," nicknaming unemployment insurance was used by the dyed-in-the-wool Conservative, or Tory party, of England in its fight against the trade union movement of Great Britain for relief for the unemployed. This country borrowed, or copied, the word for the purpose of trying to befuddle the minds of the masses of people, but the truth of the matter is, unemployment insurance is nothing more or less than having the government or industry, or both, join in setting aside a fund to take care of the men and women out of work through no fault of their own and who are thrown on the highways and byways with starvation staring them in the face, hungry, dejected and broken in spirit.

We were told in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, by many of the leaders, that were the American trade union movement to favor unemployment insurance we would be subject to coercion; that we would be giving up our rights and surrendering our freedom. This, of course, was predicated on the fact that unemployment insurance would be taken care of by industry and labor, and the government, or, perhaps, by industry and labor, by the payment of an assessment, or by taking a portion of it from the profits of industry and the earnings of the laborer.

This condition is not necessary if men and women will elect the right kind of persons to office. Compulsory insurance is an entirely different thing from unemployment insurance. There is no reason why industry, when it is earning large profits, should not be compelled to set aside all over and above six or seven per cent of their net earnings for an unemployment fund, or no reason why the government of the United States could not establish a fund of two or three billion dollars to provide funds in case of calamities such as we are now passing through. As Bill Mahon said in the Vancouver convention: "If our government could send over ten or twelve

PROPERTY OF LIBRARY
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

billion dollars to Europe during the war for them to cut each other's throats, why can't the government take care of American citizens now starving?"

Some of our Labor leaders opposed to unemployment insurance have stated that to establish such insurance—which they never fail to nickname "the dole"—would mean that men would be lowering themselves, trampling on their pride, or, in other words, it would make humble menials of them, all of which statements are not only obsolutely unfounded, but, in addition, the men who make such statements or who are pursuing such a policy are making cringing and cowardly beggars of honest working people who are out of employment—by opposing unemployment insurance.

Is there anything more depressing or humiliating than to see a big, strong man, whether a truck driver, a bricklayer, a printer or railroad worker, standing on the corner watching people closely as they come along and if a man wears a decent suit of clothes, have this poor fellow approach him and ask for a dime to get him a cup of coffee? This is happening in every city and town in our country at the present time. Looking into this man's face you see it filled with hunger and determination, with lines from honest work stamped upon his countenance as he sheepishly moves towards you, and, after years of struggle in his own land, he is compelled to beg, and we know he is telling the truth; that he cannot find anything to do and has a family to take care of. Then, at your home, morning, noon and night, there are old men and young men who do not want to be beggars, and will not be thieves, peddling everything from a paper of pins or cake of soap to a Bible. You cannot turn this man away, although you pay a greater price for the article than you would have to pay at a store, and you buy what you don't need because you want to help, for you know it is his excuse to keep from begging. Still we find labor men, yes, labor leaders, opposed to having our government legislate towards establishing a fund which would create unemployment insurance and prevent red-blooded Americans from becoming menials of the lowest type, or criminals, perhaps. "But for the grace of God it might have been me."

The government says—and many of our labor men agree with the government—that Community Chests, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, and other charitable institutions, will take care of the unemployed. If they do take care of them—which they are not doing very well—where do they get the money? From you and from me, and the rich man very often gets away by paying as little as possible. The begging for those institutions is pretty nearly worn out and next year the response will not be what it has been in past years, so this source of charity will be inadequate as well as impractical, and is an unfair tax on those who have a generous heart.

If the American Legion, with its less than one million members, was able to go to Congress and whittle out of Congress nearly one billion dollars, when two-thirds of Congress and the Senate were opposed to it, then the American Federation of Labor, with its two million members, ought to be able, with a determined, militant leadership, to induce Congress to do something for the millions of men and women who are out of work through no fault of their own. The American Legion concentrated its strength on this one subject and elected the right kind of leadership. They told Congress and the Senate, "You vote for this or we will not vote for you," and were successful in having legislation enacted in face of the fact that the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury appealed to the members of their own party to vote against it. Their party

paid no attention to the appeal and voted for it because they were afraid of the vote at home.

The idea of our so-called progressive Labor Movement standing opposed to unemployment insurance is the most ridiculous position, in my judgment, the Movement has ever taken. If legislation of a certain kind was under consideration by Congress which would penalize the workers heavily owing to the part of the insurance they would have to pay, then the Federation of Labor would be justified in opposing it, but to go on record, on the recommendation of the officers, as being opposed to unemployment insurance is the most reactionary move of which I have any knowledge after thirty years in the service of the American Labor Movement.

One of the speakers on the subject before the convention recently held in Vancouver endeavored to make it appear that the unemployment insurance was a total failure in England, when the truth of the matter is, unemployment insurance, or the paying out of a certain amount of money each week to the unemployed workers in Great Britain, saved that country, perhaps, from a worse revolution than that experienced by Russia. Three million strong, healthy Britons, out of work, would not stand for a government which refused to help them. That is what happened in Great Britain, notwithstanding statements made to the contrary on this subject in Vancouver.

Is there any reason why Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, and others of their kind, should have from fifty to seventy-five million dollars income each year, while there are between fifteen and twenty million starving people (unemployed and their dependents) in the United States. Would it be any crime to take from the Ford interests sufficient of their profits to reduce the income of the Fords to twenty-five or thirty millions a year, instead of one hundred million, which is the combined income of Henry Ford, his son and their wives. Thomas Edison, a great man who passed away recently, on the reading of his will, it was made known that he did not leave even one dollar for any kind of public improvement, or to any charitable institution. Edison, loved and respected by everyone, left, on a conservative estimate, between ten and twenty millions, and I know how successfully clever lawyers can handle an estate, especially the estate of a man who was the idol of the people. There is no reason in the world why five or ten millions of that enormous estate should not go to public institutions or be put into a fund which would help pay the unemployed workers of the Edison Company when they are thrown out of work because of a temporary depression.

Some few years ago there were somewhere around 300 persons paying income tax on one million dollars a year, after deducting all their losses, as allowed by the government. Each person is entitled to protection from the government on his property. You may call it what you will, but it is not justice to allow a few individuals to have all of the money while millions of others are starving.

During the years of prosperity, corporations earned so much that they squandered millions trying to use up their earnings so that they would not have to pay the government excess tax, but pay as little tax as possible. They made additions to their plants which, in many instances, were unnecessary. The railroads replaced their equipment, putting down heavy rails, building and purchasing cars and locomotives, after the railroads were turned back to the old managements by the government, all because of the fact that they were entitled, under the agreement, to all so-called replacement of their property, or that their property be placed in the same condition it was in when turned over to the government at the time the war broke

out. But it is well known that millions of dollars were squandered in their endeavor to use up their earnings and in trying to mulct the government out of large amounts of money, in accordance with the agreement or understanding, and just as soon as the depression came they put up their great hue and cry that wages must be reduced, men must be laid off and the speed-up system put into effect on the employees who still remained in the service.

If the railroads, large corporations, manufacturing institutions, the large oil companies, and others, were compelled to set aside a certain amount of their earnings during the years of prosperity to meet a condition such as we are now experiencing there would not be so much need in every community of passing the hat around in order to get enough to feed the starving unemployed.

It is perfectly senseless to say that the country is impoverished. There is more money in the country now than at any time in its history, but it is in the hands of the few. Why? Because during the years of prosperity they gouged the workers; they took out of their earnings all they possibly could and divided it among themselves, and under our so-called protective corporation laws, they issued bushels and bushels of stock and paid dividends on same, so that when the years of depression came—as they were bound to come—their first thought was to cut wages and lay off their employees, and the President of the United States, our bankers and corporation heads, and the American Federation of Labor state openly that unemployment insurance is a dangerous proposition.

Workers will only stick to an organization so long as they believe in it and unless we can hold the confidence of the workers by rendering them constructive service we will not be able to hold them in our organizations and the sooner we realize this the better it is for us.

If our government, by the scratch of a pen, can say to European countries: "We don't want any payment on what you owe us this year, although that is the agreement," thus setting aside the payment of two hundred and forty millions of dollars; don't tell me we can't have that same government establish a fund—call it what you will—to take care of the millions of men and women out of employment.

If the American Legion, with its million members, was capable of forcing Congress to set aside the argument of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, and thus have legislation enacted which distributed to its membership $950,000,000, then the American Labor Movement should be ashamed of itself if it cannot get a fund from the government, direct, to take care of the millions of starving workers.

It can be done. It must be done. It will be done, if the present leadership of the Labor Movement will but concentrate its efforts in that direction, otherwise the Labor Movement of America must have other leaders.

"What We Do With Your Money"

LOCAL UNIONS, seemingly, think the International should send an organizer into their district every time they have a little trouble. Just let's reason it out among ourselves and be fair with each other and see whether or not the International is doing what is right by our locals, and everyone else, in return for the money paid into the International treasury.

First let me say to you, when the International Union issues a charter to a local it does not guarantee the local the services of an organizer. It is true we do, every once in a while when we have an organizer in the neighborhood, send him to visit the locals for the purpose of looking over conditions. This, however, is not compulsory.

The amount of per capita tax which the International Union receives from each local union is 30 cents per member, per month, or one cent a day. Under the Constitution of the International, which is drafted and adopted by the delegates in convention assembled, 15 cents out of that 30 cents must be set aside in a defense fund for strikes and lockouts, when they are legitimate and in accordance with our laws. Under our Constitution the other 15 cents is divided as follows:

One cent goes to the American Federation of Labor in Washington, as per capita tax, which we must pay in order that we may function under the laws of the American Federation of Labor by which we are chartered. That leaves us 14 cents, and out of that 14 cents we pay our tax to the National Building Trades Department, which amounts to $250.00 a month. We also pay $200.00 a month, or $2,400.00 a year, to the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, both of which are located in Washington, D. C. That leaves us about 13 cents per member per month, out of which we pay the salaries of International Officers and Organizers, the salaries of help, such as stenographers, clerks, etc.; we buy office supplies, such as stationery, which runs into money; we pay office rent; we pay for the printing, publishing and mailing of our Journal, which is sent to the home of each member in good standing whose name is sent in by the secretary-treasurer of the local. This item alone, with our present mailing list, costs about $1,200.00 a month. I might say here, there is not one dollar paid for editorials or any other written material, but, I might say also, there are many Labor organizations which pay for written articles for their Journals. In addition to the above, we are subjected to and compelled to pay any assessment levied by the Executive Council or the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, and sometimes those assessments have run into thousands of dollars. Furthermore, we pay and contribute to any worthy appeal sent out by the American Federation of Labor or any other appeal sent out by an International Union which is of a serious national aspect.

We have 600 local unions and only about twelve salaried officers, and it is impossible for us, on the revenue we receive, to employ any more, and it is also impossible for those twelve men to take up any and all grievances which obtain in local unions. Besides, as stated above, it is not part of our agreement when we issue a charter to a local union.

It should be distinctly understood that local union officers and members should help to do their own organizing. Further, it should be understood, the per capita tax we receive is perhaps the lowest tax paid to any International Union in America. Above all, it should be understood that it is the duty of local unions when they have grievances, where they do not have any regular salaried officers, that one or two men should be appointed as a committee to take care of said grievances and should be paid for the time lost as a result of such service.

If local unions desire to have greater service than they now receive they should pay for it by raising the per capita tax at the next convention to about $1.00 a month per member, or $1.50 per month per member, as some International Unions receive from their locals. Local unions chartered

direct by the American Federation of Labor pay a per capita tax of 35 cents per month and receive less service than our people receive.

Therefore, I again urge you to realize the position of the International Union and to understand fully that it is impossible for us to send International representatives, at an enormous expense for carfare and salary, to handle grievances which should be handled by the local. If the dues of your local union are not high enough, then if you wish to continue, it is your duty to make your dues sufficiently high to enable you to pay the expenses of a committee or a business agent, but the International Union cannot and will not do any more than it is trying to do unless you give us greater revenue.

Understand fully, that while we are a Labor Union we must run our organization as a business institution and in accordance with the funds and money at our disposal, which are contributed by you. Our local unions alone are responsible for the continuation of our present low per capita tax on which we are unable to send a representative to your district whenever you call for one.

Dense Ignorance

(Continued from Page 5)

1929, 1930, and the first eight months of 1931 their total wage payments were slashed $59,999,000 a month. Their present wages are 25 per cent below the 1929 level, compared with a 12 per cent reduction in the cost of living since that date.

Labor holds that the cost of living has no more to do with wages than the spots on the sun. But statistical facts knock the underpinning completely away from the theory, untenable as it is.

With these figures public property, the repetition of the statement that wages either in the manufacturing or railroad industries have not been adjusted and much more than adjusted to decreases in the cost of living must be described as either dense ignorance or crass mendacity.—News Letter.

Waste in Our Competitive System

Standpat economists of "rugged individualism" in production still proclaim the alleged social efficiency of Adam Smith's so-called laissez faire policy based on the competitive idea.

Smith's school of theorists believed that when each individual sought only his own narrow interests the greatest good to the greatest number was bound to result.

Applied to industry, this theory has brought about a prodigious waste of human energy and capital.

For a number of years the Division of Simplified Practice of the Bureau of Standards, under the direction of the U. S. Department of Commerce, has been investigating this waste in industry to determine the variety of products which the owners of our manufacturing plants have developed under the impetus of Adam Smith's competitive theory.

In practice this theory means that each manufacturer produces every possible product to secure the customers of other manufacturers in the same line of goods.

This unbridled competition results in what the Division of Simplified Practice calls a "superfluous variety" of sizes, types and dimensions of commodities. The constructive function of the Division is to persuade manufacturers to agree to eliminate a large number of the varieties.

Under the sponsorship of the Division of Simplified Practice, the National Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association and the

National Luggage Dealers' Association appointed a simplified practice committee to investigate the superfluous variety of products in the luggage industry. The committee's report is a startling reflection on the efficiency of luggage manufacturers and a tragic illustration of the waste of labor, material and equipment.

The luggage manufacturers are producing 91 sizes of wardrobe trunks. The simplification committee declares that 87 sizes are superfluous and recommends the reduction to four sizes.

In dress trunks the competitive manufacturers are producing 102 sizes. The committee declares that 99 sizes are superfluous and recommends the reduction to three sizes.

In steamer trunks the manufacturers are making 68 sizes. The committee declares that 65 are superfluous and recommends the reduction to three sizes.

In hand trunks, tray style, the manufacturers are producing 55 sizes. The committee declares that 51 sizes are superfluous and recommends the reduction to four sizes.

In hand trunks, wardrobe style, the manufacturers are producing 46 sizes. The committee declares that 43 sizes are superfluous and recommends the reduction to three sizes.

In describing what it is expected will be the tangible result of the simplification committee's work, Edwin W. Ely, chief the Division of Simplified Practice, states that the recommendations should make it possible for manufacturers to concentrate on the production of fewer sizes, "thereby reducing costs," and adds that it will "cut down the retailers' investment and increase profits."

When the manufacturers and merchants agree to apply a co-operative simplified practice policy designed to make more profits for themselves, it is feared they will also look out for their own interests by keeping most of the gains.

The government is developing many practices to enable our business men to reduce the costs of manufacturing and selling goods. It is unfortunate that the government has developed no system to see to it that these economies are passed along to the consumers.

Despite the fact that the consumers are our largest group, embracing the entire population, there is no department of the federal government consecrated to getting a square deal for them.—News Letter.

American Woolen Mills to Eliminate Radicals

Lawrence, Mass. — The American Woolen Company is reported to be applying a "selective employment" system as a result of the recent prolonged strike against wage cuts.

In this way it is expected that all the "radicals" will be refused employment.

Every employee who was taken back into the mills following the collapse of the strike was given a pass or identification card designating the department in which he was employed.

Workers Pay Dearly for U. S. "Economies"

The government's retrenchment policy has cost its workers $6,000,000 coming to them in increased wages under the classification law. They would have received that sum had normal promotions been permitted and vacancies in jobs authorized by Congress been filled, it is shown by the report of the Bureau of the Budget.

Economy is to continue, the report says, making a further saving to the government of $1,824,938 in the next fiscal year.

Meanwhile, employees entitled by law to promotions will not get them. —Labor.

CORRESPONDENCE

Season's Greetings

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1931.

To Our Friends in the Labor Movement.

Dear Folks:

Once more we tender in behalf of our General Executive Board and the officers and members of the Organization our 1931-1932 salutations to you and yours—"The Compliments of the Season," and may the New Year be much brighter and prosperous.

All who cook and serve the public in the catering industry are still our job, to organize. With the kind help and co-operation of people like yourself, we hope to continue the good work, until most all catering industry employees in the United States and British North America are enrolled under our banner. At the recent A. F. of L. Convention, held at Vancouver, B. C., the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse the efforts of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance to organize all hotels and catering establishments within their jurisdiction and call upon all its affiliations, when arranging for banquets, functions or patronizing hotels or catering establishments, that they see that said establishments are fair to organized labor and employ members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance."—The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Thanks are due for the unlimited support that has been given to us by Trade Unionists and their friends, and particularly to those who occupy official positions in Central Bodies, and the Grand Corps of Men and Women, who carry organizers' commissions from the American Federation of Labor, and especially to the editors of the labor press of the country, who have been exceedingly generous in allowing space to us in their publications. Through them a demand has been created for the display of our Union House Card in catering establishments, and our buttons are worn in houses from one coast to the other. If perchance we should not have a local union in your town, a little help to bring about the creation of one will be greatly appreciated. Our men and women organized are not unmindful of the fact that their own success means standing by all other organizations of bona fide unions, and promoting them on every possible occasion. This means living up to our slogan of Loyalty, Service, Co-operation. We do, and shall, appreciate your effort in our behalf. Again wishing you and yours a healthy, enjoyable Christmas and glad tidings in the New Year, we are (for our entire staff)

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President,
ROB'T B. HESKETH,
General Sec'y-Treas.

Hours of Labor

Reasonable hours of labor promote the economic and social well-being of the toiling masses. Their attainment should be one of Labor's principal and essential activities. The shorter work-day and a shorter work-week make for a constantly growing, higher and better standard of productivity, health, longevity, morals and citizenship.

The right of Labor to fix its hours of work must not be abrogated, abridged or interfered with.—Excerpt from A. F. of L. Reconstruction Program.

BE SURE you keep your dues paid up, so that we can keep on sending you this magazine each month, free of charge, mailed to your home.

IF YOU CHANGE your address, notify the secretary or business agent so they will notify us, so that the government will not be giving us Hail Columbia.

MAKE A RESOLUTION for 1932 that you will take a greater interest in your organization. I have repeatedly requested that our members endeavor to attend their meetings; that they pay their dues promptly or, in advance, when working; that they make a promise this year that they will quit knocking and creating discontent; that they stamp out that serpent of Communism or discord, should they see it creeping into our locals; that they promise this year to be kind and more considerate of others, even those who make mistakes; that this year they will be kinder and more considerate of the members of their family; that during 1932 they will try to overcome some weakness they have or to which they give way, bearing in mind that we are all human and none of us are as perfect as we may think we are.

Promise this year that you will try to bring into the union those who should belong; that you will encourage other members who have fallen by the wayside or who have become in arrears for dues to begin all over again and become real union men.

Promise this year that you will not scoff at any man's political or religious beliefs and that you will respect the feelings of all members, except those, of course, who aim to create discontent against our government or our unions.

Promise this year that you will not pass judgment on any man who has fallen by the wayside, but remember what Samuel Johnson said when he saw a man lying in the gutter: "But for the grace of God, it might have been me."

Promise this year that you will smile, even when it hurts, and, above and beyond all, promise that you will be just to those around you. This does not mean relinquishing your duty to your union or surrendering your rights as an officer of the local.

Promise this year that you will do everything in your power to keep your members working and that you will help the unfortunate brother who is out of work, but if unable to give anything, extend to him the kindness of your heart, your sympathy and encouragement.

Official Magazine of the

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD *of* TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS *of America*

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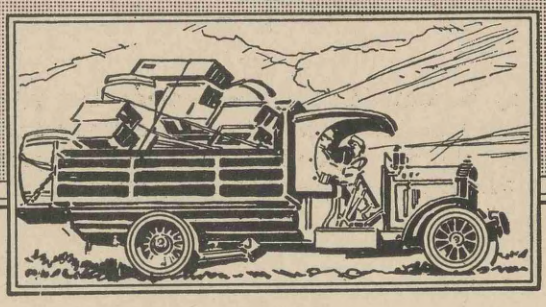
FEBRUARY, 1932

Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA









IF YOU are not in good standing in your local or if you are not working at our craft, and you are receiving the Journal, you understand, you are not entitled to it. Therefore, will you be kind enough and honest enough to notify the secretary-treasurer of the last local union to which you belonged that you are not entitled to the Journal and have your name taken off our mailing list. Or drop me a postal card or letter, addressed to the Editor of the Teamsters' Journal, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, and advise me that you are desirous of having your name taken off our mailing list. Also give us the number of the local union to which you did belong. We make this request also of the families of any of our deceased members. To continue to receive the monthly Journal, which costs us good money, if you are not entitled to it is, in a certain sense of the word, cheating.

ANY MEMBER whose dues are not paid up or who is not in good standing in his local is not entitled to the Journal. The local secretary-treasurer should notify the Editor when members have fallen behind in their dues or are suspended from the local.

THIS MONTHLY publication when mailed to the home address of our members costs about $1.50 a year. All members in good standing, who pay their dues regularly each month, are entitled to the Journal without any cost and it is sent to their home address. If our members fail to receive it, then it is because they have failed to give the secretary-treasurer of their local their name and proper address, or it is because they have moved from the district in which they lived or it is because the Secretary-Treasurer of the local has failed to send in your name and address to the General Office.

MY MAN is the man who takes his troubles to himself and does his bit without crying or boring everyone by reciting his story.

A FLAPPER may be amusing for the moment, but give me the girl for any young man who knows how to broil a steak and is not afraid of washing dishes, lest she destroys the paint on her fingernails. That's the girl a young man will stick to more than one year.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

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Senator La Follette's Jobless Relief Bill

Senator Robert M. La Follette's bill to appropriate $250,000,000 for relief of distress among the unemployed and their dependents is one of the first unemployment relief measures to reach the stage of committee hearings. It comes under the jurisdiction of the Senate committee on commerce.

The bill declares that it is the policy of the United State Congress "to assist the states, to the fullest extent practicable, in furnishing relief to their needy and distressed people and in relieving the hardship resulting from unemployment."

The bill provides that the $250,000,000 shall be immediately available and establishes the Federal Emergency Relief Board to allocate the funds to the various states. The board consists of three members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The chief of the United States Children's Bureau is designated as the executive officer of the board. The work of the board will be conducted as far as possible by the personnel of the children's bureau.

The board is required to make investigations of the conditions in each state whose executive officer applies for allotments for relief and is authorized to make preliminary grants for the purpose of making a rapid survey regarding relief needs.

After the preliminary grant, further grants will be made in accordance

with the needs of the states and under regulations prescribed by the board.

The board is also authorized to make a limited number of loans or outright grants to meet certain emergency necessities.

The board may also provide for extending relief to migratory workers and their families who because of their inability to establish legal residence within any state are unable to qualify for benefits under any state relief plan.

If the board believes that distribution of flour is necessary, it is authorized to purchase wheat from the Grain Stabilization Corporation and arrange to have it converted into flour.

States requesting grants must submit to the board complete information showing the purpose for which the funds will be expended and the methods of administration.

Relief will be based on a standard family budget adopted by state authorities. The budget, which must be sufficient to provide for the maintenance of families in health and comfort, will be approved by the board.

Relief will be administered to single or unmarried persons as well as to families in a manner calculated to preserve their morale and self-respect.

The entire $250,000,000 emergency relief fund will come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Emergency Board as soon as the Senate and House pass the bill and President Hoover signs it.

Miller Speaks on Youth's Duty to Prepare for Citizenship

Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, speaking at a meeting at the home of Mrs. E. Marshall Field held for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, began by picturing the alarming increase in crime in this country and abroad and which he said had become one of the disturbing factors of the post-war adjustment.

"In particular, the problem of the increase in juvenile delinquency has been a matter of deep concern to a large number of people engaged in the whole field of social prevention work," he continued. "Within recent months we have had our attention called by various persons to the seriousness of this situation. In an interview published in the New York Times Magazine for March 15, Commissioner Mulrooney was reported to have said:

" 'Out of the total arrests for felonies in 1930, 38 per cent were young people from 18 to 25 years old, and in the class between 16 and 20 years, the increase was 16 per cent over the previous year.'

"More recently, in the report of the Department of Correction, there is a statement by Commissioner Patterson which gives further testimony to this effect. On pages 101 and 102 of this report will be found these striking statements:

" 'As a matter of fact, there was during the year an extraordinary increase in the number of boys sentenced to the New York City reformatory.

" 'In 1930, however, 671 boys were committed to this institution. This is an increase of about 50 per cent over the previous year and considerably more than that over any other year since 1916. . . . This indicates an enormous increase in New York City in crime of boys between the ages of 16 and 30. Whether this is actually true or whether the figure merely represents an increased activity on the part of the police or the operation of other factors not apparent on the surface no one can say with certainty.

" 'An analysis of the figures submitted shows that 470 of these boys, or approximately 65 per cent, were 19 years of age or under, while 22 per cent were either 16 or 17 years of age. Regardless of the ages of these inmates, however, the increase in numbers in

itself is sufficient to warrant painstaking investigation to ascertain its cause, and if it represents such an increase in crime as appears on the surface, the necessity for concerted action on the part of civic and social service bodies and citizens of handling a decidedly disturbing situation is very apparent.

" 'This is the first time since 1916 that the figures of the commitments to this institution may warrant an assumption that crime among the young is on the increase.'

"With this increase in delinquency and the resulting overcrowding of our prisons and reformatories, there is going on at the present time a real searching of hearts on the part of our prison officials about new and better ways of dealing with this present situation. In a recent survey of some sixty-two American prisons by the representatives of the National Society of Penal Information requests for constructive ways of dealing with their problems have been made.

"Today the new emphasis on this problem is in its preventive stages. We cannot purify the well by painting the pump. We must get back to the source of the water. We must reach our youthful delinquent today lest he become the adult felon of tomorrow. We must make some provision to aid him in his social adjustment. This is a commonplace to most of you, but I repeat it because I feel that some kind of constructive action has become indispensable.

"We will consider this afternoon a concrete plan for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in New York City by a method that has been developed by the Boys' Brotherhood Republic in Chicago over a period of seventeen years. It is the purpose of those of us who have been associated with this idea to begin in a modest way and work out a controlled experiment in close co-operation with the regularly constituted social agencies of the city.

"The significance of this proposal is twofold. In the first place, it represents a method which has been evolved out of a long experience and has been successful in enlisting the interest of boys between the ages of 14 and 18—an admittedly difficult age. Boys are learning by doing. Learning the responsibilities of citizenship by forming those responsibilities in a community over which they exercise control, the laws of which they themselves have formulated. This plan has succeeded in Chicago by the tests which I think one might properly use in appraising its method.

"In the second place, the idea of the Republic is the fundamental idea of self-government which is the foundation of our own government.

"We have all seen the effects of laxity and indifference on the part of our citizens in governmental affairs. There is mismanagement, waste and corruption. These are a part of the price we pay for this indifference. Furthermore, we are seeing our whole system of democratic government challenged —by Fascist Italy on one side and Soviet Russia on the other. If we believe in democratic principles, we must make a far greater effort than we have made thus far to see that our citizens are provided with adequate training in substance of these principles.

"It may be urged by some that we already have a good many Social Settlements and Boys' Clubs in New York and that we should strengthen what we have and not add more. While there is merit to this proposal the facts as disclosed by the various crime studies show that we are not reaching one in five of the underprivileged boys in New York City by existing agencies. I know that the existing agencies are doing good work, but I still submit that there are undoubted opportunities for approaching more particularly the problem of the potential delinquent boy such as has been done by the fine service of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic in Chicago. An interesting study was made some time

ago in Chicago of those enrolled in the Republic and it was discovered that over 60 per cent of them were either delinquent or dependent. Furthermore, the late Lord Bryce once remarked that the strength of the American commonwealth consisted in the fact that we had forty-eight laboratories in which to work out various social and political experiments in government. We have, I believe, gained greatly by these various laboratories. I believe by the same token that we may learn through such laboratories in the field of the prevention of delinquency.

"There is still another aspect of this whole problem which I think we should bear in mind: The Institute of Educational Research at Teachers College have been carrying on for a number of years a series of experiments to find out just what rewards and punishments really do. The results of these experiments have, I believe, a far-reaching significance. Among other things, they have indicated that a punishment is not a true opposite of reward; that where reward strengthens, punishment will not necessarily weaken. Rewards may do much where punishment does nothing useful. These experiments of Edward L. Thorndike of Teachers College, who is perhaps one of our greatest living psychologists, have led him to believe that the 'value of punishments has been exaggerated in both theory and practice.' He further states:

" 'The value of punishment has been supposed to lie in its general weakening effect upon the tendency to which it is attached. I expect our further experiments to prove that it has no such general weakening effect.' "—International Labor News Service.

Friendship's Duty

It is no flattery to give a friend a due character; for commendation is as much the duty of a friend as reprehension.—Plutarch.

Rail Probe Blocked After Its Adoption

Favorable action on the joint resolution of Senator Couzens of Michigan for an investigation of the whole railroad problem was blocked in the Senate last week by Copeland of New York and Tydings of Maryland.

After the resolution had been unanimously adopted, Tydings declared that he had been requested by Copeland, who was absent from Washington, to move for a reconsideration, which was granted. This put the measure back on the calendar and recess was taken before it could be again reached.

Had authority been given, Couzens intended to start the investigation during the holidays.—Labor.

Holds Picketing Not Intimidation; Denies Injunction

Plans to break a strike of Washington, D. C., fur workers by means of the "injunction route" came to naught in the District of Columbia Supreme Court last week when Chief Justice Alfred Wheat emphatically denied the employers' application for a writ to prohibit picketing.

The strike affected only one plant, Francke Furrier, Inc., and was the result of the employers' refusal to renew an agreement with the local Fur Workers' Union.

The union placed pickets, wearing signs telling of the strike, in front of the establishment. Attorneys for the employers claimed this picketing was "intimidation" and asked for an injunction.

Justice Wheat declared that the pickets were not committing an unlawful act by informing people that a strike existed.

"The allegations of the employers are too trivial to justify the court's intervention," he said, in dismissing the application.—Labor.

Capital to Have Free Employment Office

At the request of Congressman C. F. Curry, Secretary of Labor William N. Doak Wednesday designated Sacramento one of fifty-four cities in which the department of labor will maintain a free employment office.

Michael B. Kunz, Sacramento war veteran, will be in charge of the office, which will be opened in a few days in the Chamber of Commerce building, Curry wired Emmett J. Peterson, Sacramento attorney.

Kunz is vice commander of Sacramento Post No. 61, American Legion, financial and recording secretary of the Building Trades Council and president of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union, Local No. 447.

Un-American

More than two thousand American-controlled branch factories are operating in foreign countries, according to an estimate made by the New York Trust Company.

Why this move away from home? A financial novice could answer. American capitalists are locating factories abroad to escape United States tariff rates, and to employ low-wage laborers who are barred, by our immigration law, from entrance into the United States.

The trust company survey states that "wage standards are being raised and living conditions bettered" in these countries where American capital has established factories. This is hardly borne out by the facts as known to European organized labor leaders.

But what if this were true? Would that make these industrialists any the less un-American? What of the thousands out of work in this country, who could be employed if these branch factories were located here instead of abroad?

A cartoon that appeared recently in the Chicago Daily News, referring to our general attitude toward wealth, hits the nail on the head. This cartoon is composed of two scenes exactly alike, although one is captioned "A Few Years Ago" and the other "Today." A man dubbed "Average Guy" is seated at his desk in deep contemplation of a paper, the subject of which is "How to Make a Lot of Money in a Hurry."

How indeed? Exploitation is the answer that occurs to too many of our industrialists. We can conceive of no practice less American. — Molders' Journal.

"Hard Times" Cripple the Schools

A most disquieting statement comes from the National Education Association, an extremely conservative organization of teachers.

According to this authority, "not a school door in Bledsoe county, Tennessee, has opened this winter and one-third of the schools of Tennessee will not be able to continue their term after the Christmas holidays."

The public is assured that this is "only one instance of hundreds of cases of reduced school services as discovered by the association in a country-wide survey of the effect of the depression on the welfare of children."

President Hoover and others have been urging parents to withdraw their children from all kinds of employment and place them in the schools during this period of depression. It is sound advice, but—how can parents act on it if the nation's educational facilities are crippled because of lack of funds? Will the richest nation in the world permit its little ones to suffer from mental as well as physical malnutrition?

These are serious questions. They serve to emphasize that good advice is not always a sufficient remedy for economic ills.

As a matter of fact, it all gets back to the size of "Dad's" pay envelope.

If the fathers of America are permitted to work, and are paid according to any decent American standard, they will look after the welfare of their offspring. But when "Dad" is ruthlessly forced into the bread line, there is small chance to save his children.

Unions and Jobless Insurance Prevent Revolution in France

Trade unions and unemployment insurance are the stabilizing factors in the economic and political life of Europe today.

This was the conclusion of Karl Pribram, Professor of Economics and Political Science of the University of Frankfort, Germany, in a discussion of the economic background of unemployment at a recent session of the Norman Waite Harris Foundation at the University of Chicago.

Professor Pribram declared that unemployment during the present depression "has attained proportions which it certainly never reached before." He said that according to conservative estimates there were 5,000,000 unemployed workers in the world in the autumn of 1929. By the middle of 1930 the number had increased to 11,000,000, and at the end of 1930 the jobless reached the stupendous figure of from 19,000,000 to 22,000,000.

"It is almost a miracle that the situation has not led to grave social disturbances in many European countries," he declared.

"Next to the strength of the governmental organization, the two main factors that have so far prevented social upheaval are unemployment relief, which has saved large masses of the population from despair and insurrection, and the influence of the trade unions, which are more and more bound to become conservative pillars of the existing economic system.—News Letter.

Relief Fund; $20,000,000 Provided

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Roosevelt appointed John L. Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, a member of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration to administer the $20,000,000 unemployment relief fund voted by the legislature at its recent special session.

The other members of the commission are Jesse Isidor Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co., chairman, and Philip J. Wickser of Buffalo, a banker and identified with civic organizations.

The $20,000,000 fund is the first organized project by any state to provide unemployment relief.

Benefits under the law are limited to persons who have been residents of the state for two years.

The statute operates in two ways. It provides relief work for the unemployed and also home relief, which includes shelter, food, clothing, light, and medicine or medical attention.

Applicants for both home relief and work for wages will be subjected to close scrutiny by those in charge of administering the program.

The law contains strict provision against the payment of money for any purpose other than as wages for work supplied to jobless persons.

"Moneys paid to a person in cash," a clause of the law reads, "shall be in the form of day's wages for day's work or hour's wages for hour's work, and the payment to any unemployed person of any part of such money in the form of a dole or any other form than for wages is hereby prohibited."

Special provision is made for jobless white-collar workers by authorizing their employment in the administration of work relief. Fifty per cent of their salaries will be paid out of the state fund.

Provision is also made for the employment of as many unpaid workers as practicable in local relief work.

Municipalities will be reimbursed to the extent of 40 per cent of money expended for home relief and also for funds expended to provide emergency employment in such amounts as the commissioners in charge of the fund shall determine.

Of the $20,000,000 fund, not more than $19,000,000 is to be spent for work or home relief. The sum of $584,000 is set aside for the payment of state bonus claims to World War veterans.

The amount to be spent for home relief is limited to $10,000,000.

Out of the amount to be spent for work relief the state may disburse $1,000,000 directly to the needy unemployed for public improvements actually required and not let or to be let by contract, of which amount $100,000 may be set aside for the purchase of tools, equipment, or supplies for the proper performance of the work.

The $20,000,000 authorized by the law will be provided through an issue of short-term securities in anticipation of an additional 50 per cent personal income tax payable next year on the basis of 1931 incomes.

The unemployment relief measure will be in force from November 1 to June 1, with a possibility that it may be extended if the legislature should find such extension warranted.—News Letter.

5,000 New York Hotel Employes Lose Jobs

New York.—About 5,000 former hotel workers here have been thrown back on the labor market and will in all probability be found among the jobless, according to a study made by the New York state department of labor. In normal times the hotels in New York City employ around 60,000 persons, of which about half are women. Now there are nearly 10 per cent less persons on the pay rolls.—Washington State Labor News.

Is of First Importance

The growing practice on the part of many employers to refuse employment to those over 45 or even 40 is extending the tragedy of friendless old age. Proper care for aged dependents is rapidly becoming a subject of first importance in this country. Ten states and Alaska have within recent years provided pensions for these dependents while several state investigating commissions have now reported in favor of such assistance.

Policy of Reducing Number of Radio Stations Started

In keeping with its recently expressed policy of reducing the number of broadcasting stations in and near large cities, the Federal Radio Commission has taken its first definite action by deleting six stations, four in Chicago, one in Jersey City and one in Newark.

"The commission feels," said Commissioner Harold A. Lafont, "that such a reduction is inevitable. Its action in ordering off the air the six stations in large cities is indicative of this policy."—Labor.

Speakers' Bureau to Hit "Open Shop" Lies

Chicago.—Trained speakers qualified to speak on the aims and ideals of organized labor will be supplied to public meetings by a bureau formed this week by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

They will pay attention to misrepresentations of "open shoppers" and of Communists who are trying to worm their way into the trade union movement.

General Vice President E. K. Hogan of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen is chairman of the bureau.—Labor.

EDITORIAL

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE GREATEST invention of our modern civilization is the radio. There has been nothing to compare with it since the days when the electric bulb was introduced into our homes. The radio has made wonderful strides even within the last three or four years. It will outdistance the progress it has made with greater improvements within the next ten or twelve years. One's imagination cannot fathom the extent to which the radio is liable to go in making conditions more wonderful for the human race. Its possibilities are almost beyond conception.

During the last presidential campaign it is estimated that every speech made by Al Smith was listened to by from thirty to forty million persons. It is also estimated that there are fifteen million radios now in use in the United States with an average of four persons listening in or using each radio.

There is this danger, however, that the air on which work the magnetic power of the radio will get under the control of private wealth. In fact, it now is in control of corporations which have divided up certain wave lengths, making it impossible for others to get the time, the space, or wave length, it all having been allocated to the radio stations controlled mostly by corporations. In truth, the channels of the air are controlled, seemingly, by the two large broadcasting systems in our country, viz., the National and the Columbia, and the class of entertainment even now being broadcasted is away below the standard of common decency. This is having a dangerous effect on millions of our American youth who listen to the cleverly worded and composed advertisements going out over those broadcasting stations. For instance, there is nothing more deceiving, or anything more dangerous, than this lying about certain benefits to be derived from certain products or articles advertised, such as that certain particular brands of cigarettes are healthful; that they are "toasted" and will preserve the throat.

As one who is not opposed to smoking in moderation and one who uses tobacco slightly, off and on, I can safely say that tobacco used moderately is not injurious to some people, but it is not a help to anyone except, perhaps, to those who have fallen into the habit of using tobacco excessively and to them it soothes their nervous system. Don't misunderstand me, I am not preaching abstinence from the use of tobacco for men, but I am trying to show the danger of this advertisement of "toasted" cigarettes, prepared tobacco, etc., which we get with a sometimes splendid program over the radio.

The other evening I heard a doctor in Kansas talking about a certain tablet or medicine and trying to prescribe for persons over the radio. It is well known, of course, that first-class medical men or medical societies do not consider it ethical to advertise over the radio or in any other way. I noticed, however, that this doctor, after answering questions of the persons writing letters, ended up by saying that if the person would send him two dollars he would be glad to prescribe. The American Medical Association strongly condemn such practice as this and will not allow any doctor to be a member of the organization who resorts to such tactics. But anyone may purchase time on the radio to advertise what they do, or sell, if they

have the money to pay for it, or if they get in with the right broadcasting system whose influence reaches even into the Radio Commission appointed by our government, which commission allocates the channels of the air.

We were very happy to note that a prominent clergyman of Boston recently gave to the press a very strong statement denouncing what he called the immoral influences and practices now obtaining over the radio.

I am rather inclined to think in these days of economic stagnation, even in our government institutions, if we followed the practice of the British government everyone would be happier in the end. I am informed the British government has control of the air and does not permit unnecessary or injurious advertising; that a tax of about $2.00 a year is levied on the owner of each radio. Through this means a substantial revenue is obtained and is used in the hiring of the right kind of talent, under government supervision, and the programs enjoyed by the masses of British people and their families, who can afford a radio, are clean, as they are the only kind allowed over the radio. In proportion to our population, there are not nearly so many radios in England as there are in the United States. Just as the American working class has more automobiles than all the rest of the world put together, so it is with radios. Working men in America did, before the slump, earn good money, and they spend it in obtaining enjoyment for their families.

The great danger, in so far as Labor is concerned, is in losing control of the air and having it get into the hands of private corporations, and before we know it, we are going to find ourselves out in the cold. The time will come when Labor, needing to transmit a message to the masses of its people, will find all the space taken up and it will be unable to buy time on the air from corporations that are opposed to Labor and who control the air. In this, as in many other things, organized labor has been somewhat slack.

It is true Labor officials may, some years ago, have felt that the radio would not amount to much and also that it would be hard to get the funds with which to build the proper kind of station and maintain it, as it requires, of course, the hiring of many individuals as well as talent in order to make a radio program over any station attractive to the public. I am of the opinion that those obstacles could have been overcome if determination and foresight had been exercised by the Labor leaders of our country. Some years ago, on just personal solicitation, $100,000 was obtained for the building of a Gompers memorial in Washington, the monument to stand somewhere outside the American Federation of Labor Building. There was, of course, a certain amount of red-tape to go through before the monument could be erected. The report of the Executive Council to the last convention on this subject stated that progress was being made. But how many will see the statue of Sam Gompers even when it is erected? Only those who visit Washington, and less than one-half of one per cent of the people of the United States go to Washington and even less than one-half of one per cent of those who do go to Washington will ever see the Gompers monument. Therefore, had another hundred thousand or two hundred thousand been added to the one hundred thousand which it cost to erect this monument and a proper radio station built at the nation's Capitol from which the heads of labor organizations could send messages to their people, what a wonderful and absolutely necessary monument it would prove to be. Would it not be a pleasure if you could turn your dial to number twenty-seven and get the Gompers station, Washington, D. C., and listen to a message being delivered on the sufferings of the miners, or some strike in New York where the representative of the organization involved in the strike would be competent

to tell the masses—who seldom get the truth through the columns of the newspapers—the real cause and conditions surrounding the strike?

Before the crash came and before men were being laid off there is no doubt but what we could easily have collected three or four hundred thousand dollars from the Labor organizations of America, over a period of one or two years, had we sufficient wisdom and foresight in the American Labor Movement to realize the advantage of using the air and the danger of being crowded out. Trade unionists today fail to attend their meetings, but they do listen to the radio, and this condition will grow worse as time goes on. It may be that from out of this discussion, and other discussions, agitation may arise and when things begin to get better we may be able to establish a radio station at the seat of our government in Washington which will be owned and controlled by Labor. Let us hope when we do get around to it that all the air will not be owned by private capital which is so antagonistic to Organized Labor and its aspirations.

WE LISTENED with a great deal of attention and interest to the radio address of ex-Governor Al Smith on the night of the celebration of the birthday anniversary of President Jackson. It was glorious. It was helpful. It held out some hope for us.

We refer to that part of it in which Governor Smith said that our national government should be the leader in taking care of this awful unemployment condition prevailing throughout our country. When he suggested that bonds be issued to the amount of five billion dollars, he was repeating what had already been said by others, but with a stronger ring of truth as to the great need for action than any plea put forth by any man in recent years who has commanded the attention and admiration of the great citizenship of the United States whether in or out of political office.

Governor Smith suggested that this money be applied towards the building of roads, governmental buildings, etc. The question we would like to ask is: In what way would this affect the millions of persons out of employment who cannot engage in outdoor construction of any kind? For instance, how about the hundreds of thousands of girls who worked in offices and department stores who have been laid off in every city and town throughout the country? How about the thousands of men who were engaged in automobile factories who never did outside work in their lives and who are totally unfit to do outside work? The building or construction industry could only employ, at most, ten per cent of the unemployed millions, much as we favor this kind of work and the issuing and selling of bonds by our government for this class of work, it would, in so far as reducing unemployment, only scratch the surface and would not reach anything like the center of the serious unemployment condition which obtains.

Until times become better, there is only one solution of the unemployment problem, and that is unemployment insurance or a stipend of money paid out by a federal agency to the heads of families, and others who are unemployed and cannot find any kind of employment and who are in actual need.

The wonderful address delivered by Father Coughlin on Sunday afternoon, January 17, 1932, which was radioed by the National Broadcasting Company, dealing with the "dole" and unemployment insurance was so

thoroughly covered by him that I believe it would be an education to any individual, regardless of what denomination he belongs to, to have a copy of it before him. He so thoroughly exposes the insincerity of those persons who call monetary relief by our national government a "dole" that I would not want to be one of them.

It is foolish to say that our national government cannot enter into a thing of this kind; that it cannot help in this manner because it would increase taxation and would create a certain amount of wilful idleness. Such statements were made in other countries, but they were proven absolutely false. While there is always an insignificant number in every branch of our American life and in every department of the government who will cheat, 99½ per cent of those who would seek monetary relief would do so because they are in need and this relief would be under the protection of the government and carefully guarded by legislation.

If present conditions keep on our jails will be overcrowded and criminals will be turned loose after they have served a part of their sentences, to make room for others, because men are going to take a chance on getting away with theft rather than starve. For many years I was opposed to a government monetary unemployment payment or to unemployment insurance but I have, or at least I hope I have, sense enough to see that we are living under a different kind of civilization, because never before in the history of our nation were there anything like eight million human beings out of work, through no fault of their own, but due to our enormous power of production and, as much as anything else, to the fact that human hands have been substantially displayed by intensive producing machinery. Even when conditions improve—as I hope they will—within the next year or two, we will never again be able to keep away from a standing army of not less than two million unemployed persons. In order to keep this army of persons out of crime and from dying on the streets, or from reproducing other improper humans, because of starvation, this national government and this great country of ours, with wealth unparalleled by any other nation in the world, should take steps to provide something for those starving millions by establishing an unemployment insurance or appropriating a sufficient amount of money to take care of them and to be handled through agencies somewhat similar to our post offices, this money to be obtained through taxation from sources which are able and should pay.

England and Germany, with all of their misery and poverty, have taxation which quadruples even our highest schedule of taxes. They were driven to high taxation many years ago, so it is about time for us to begin.

With eight million persons out of work, as stated by the American Federation of Labor, which has not been disputed by any government agency as far as we know, with their dependents numbering fifteen or sixteen millions, making a total of twenty-four or twenty-five million human beings, with many other millions working only part time and living on starvation wages, yes, we are for Al Smith and his five billion dollars bond issue to be used for road building and public construction work even if it does only scratch the surface, because monetary relief is what is needed and if the idle worker only gets five dollars per week out of it, it is the thing he needs most. Monetary relief must be provided lest we fall into even more dangerous conditions which are bound to ensue from a continuation of our present situation.

AT THE TIME of writing this article there is considerable publicity being given the fact that the Liveried Chauffeurs, members of Local No. 727, of Chicago, are seriously interfering with funerals. The newspapers in Chicago are giving front-page publicity to this matter, without dwelling on the merits of the case. The District Attorney's office has been almost entirely turned over to this question, to the exclusion of many other serious situations in Chicago. Now as an International Organization of Labor that has obeyed the laws as scrupulously as it was humanly possible throughout the country for the past twenty-five years, I think the public should know our side of the case. The whole story can be summed up in this one statement. The Liveried Chauffeurs' Union of Chicago has lost nearly all their employment as a result of the present-day conditions obtaining in funerals and they are trying to protect their work as best they can in order to be able to find food and shelter for themselves and families. Of course it is nauseating and repugnant when the story appears in the papers that the Chauffeurs' Union of Chicago interfered with a funeral. Anything that has a tendency to desecrate the dead or to make it more uncomfortable for the bereaved relatives has a tendncy to bring sympathy for the parties bereaved and condemnation for the parties responsible, from the average individual.

The story is as follows: In the old days funeral hacks, so-called, drawn by horses, were used and people did not bring their own horses and buggies, or carry-alls, or other equipment, even when they had better horses and more respectable equipments than the hacks. They used a regular funeral carriage. I know because I drove one, and from millionaire to pauper, those who went to a funeral hired a funeral carriage or a seat in a carriage. After the introduction into our modern life of the automobile for many years funeral automobiles were used, and the Fords, the Dodges, the Overlands and the other makes of cars that were not uniform in appearance were not used in funerals. But in recent years we are having the regular funeral car entirely eliminated and we have all kinds of traps, different kinds of makes and colors, with all kinds of irresponsible drivers on those cars, and no one ever knows whether it is a funeral procession going through the streets or whether it is a parade of Coxey's army. The result is this: That we have incompetent drivers, sometimes girls and boys sixteen and eighteen years of age, and in other instances we have near-sighted persons who not only endanger their own lives, but the lives of the public, and destroy the appearance of the funeral, as well as take away the bread and butter from the regular funeral chauffeurs who always did this kind of work. There is nothing compulsory in going to a funeral; the chauffeurs of Chicago do not insist upon people going to funerals but they do insist—the same as plumbers or carpenters or any other class of workers would—that the work of their members be protected, and their only means of protection is to use their economic power by the union chauffeur who drives a hearse refusing to work with a lot of non-union men who have taken away the work of union brothers in the funeral line. One of our liberal minded judges in Chicago has decided that union chauffeurs do not have to work with non-union men if they desire to quit. That is all the members of Local No. 727 have done—refused to work in funerals with non-union chauffeurs—and you would imagine from reading the papers that every one of them was guilty of committing the most awful crimes in Chicago.

There was a partial settlement made a few days ago which was to the effect that if those desirous of going to a funeral did not want to hire a

funeral car or a seat in a funeral car, which costs about $2.50 for each seat, that they could drive a little ahead of the funeral or behind the funeral, to the cemetery. But a few days afterwards that agreement was kicked over, not by the Union and not by the undertakers, most of whom are sympathetic with the Chauffeurs' Union in this question, but by other parties who should have been helpful in bringing about peace.

Yes, we of course feel that no unnecessary hardships should be placed on the members of the family of the deceased, who have lost some loving relative, nor did we at any time in our history ever want to desecrate the dead, but we do say this, that it is the duty of Local No. 727 to look out for its living members and to help find them employment so that they may clothe and feed their hungry wives and children; and it is a crime and a shame that misrepresentation of this entire situation has been given such prominence not only in Chicago but by the Associated Press throughout the nation. The chauffeurs of Chicago are only endeavoring to protect their work by refusing to work with non-union men, the same as any other trade would do were they placed in similar circumstances. The poor are not the great offenders in this question. We find the rich men coming with menial servants as chauffeurs, individuals of every color, race and creed; private chauffeurs who act as house servants two-thirds of the time and who work for almost any wages, hauling the men of our political and banking life to funerals, to the exclusion of the men trying to make a living as liveried chauffeurs in Chicago or elsewhere.

For the safety of the public and for the benefit of those employed in this work we suggest that if you want to go to a funeral, then hire a seat in a funeral car the same as in the old days when you went in a horse-drawn hack, or else go to the cemetery in some way without trying to nose in with your caravansary of doubtful vintage amongst the union chauffeurs who are dependent upon this class of work for making a living.



THIS IS a period of grouching. Everyone is dissatisfied with everything. A great many people have a good deal of sorrow and trouble, poverty and misery resulting chiefly from unemployment. Yes, it is hard to blame people for finding fault under present conditions. If the father of a family is out of work and has nothing in the house, especially if he has two or three children, and the rent is coming due, it is pretty difficult and almost impossible for him to look pleasant. But the real test of a real man or woman is to have sufficient will power and nerve to smile and say a pleasant word and try to encourage others just now when everyone has his troubles. There is an old saying that "there is no use in whining," but that is not always true, because in the case of people of highly strung characters and nervous temperaments, they claim it does them some good to explode. But it is my opinion that for the one case it helps to let the tongue loose, it injures ninety-nine. All leading doctors tell us there is nothing worse than allowing one's temper to get away with him, from the standpoint of real health, especially has such action a serious effect on the heart and the nerves. Yes, and there is another side to the question. Even though we are suffering mentally and have our troubles, there is no use in trying to take it out on somebody else. And there is absolutely no use in laying down under the load. If men are real men, and women are what God has intended them to be, they will brace up, by encouraging the weak, the mentally deficient, those that are not able to bear the load.

Oh, of course, you are going to say it is easy for me to talk and preach and lecture; I don't know what it is. In that you are mistaken. There is no phase of the situation that I have not personally experienced, and there is not one of our members, I don't care who he is, that had to struggle any harder than I did on more than one occasion to find a job, in the years that are past. And if I could use a magic wand and by a touch of same put myself back where I was thirty years ago, with all its sufferings and struggling, with the same hope, age and health, you can bet your life I would wield the magic wand and go back to the ten or eleven dollars a week. And to our young members I want to say that you will make the same statement if you live thirty years from now, no matter what your position is in life.

Contentment and peace, of course, cannot come when poverty surrounds us, but there is a certain amount of happiness to be derived from the fact that you have played the game squarely with everyone, and there is also an abounding wealth and peace of mind that cannot be obtained from any other source, which should comfort those of us that have our health. If you think your case is bad and that you have the right to grumble and find fault, visit any one of our hospitals and there behold those hundreds of unfortunate people who have committed no wrong, suffering and in pain. It is a holy and wholesome act to visit the hospitals once in a while, anyway, in order to bring us to a realization of what the world is composed of.

It takes courage, strength and real manhood and womanhood to hold back your own disturbed thoughts, to bear your own troubles and not compel others to suffer with you in those dark days that will eventually pass over. I have repeatedly said, anyone can smile when the sun is shining and everything goes well, but the man who is made of pure metal is he who smiles when the days are cloudy and when conditions are bad and when he has within him the fear that tomorrow will bring no relief from the struggle in which he is engaged, trying to make both ends meet. As a rule those that have the greatest troubles are the ones that do the least grumbling. One of the Apostles stated "there was never a load placed on the shoulders of man for which God did not give him strength sufficient to bear the load if he would but use the power within his control." At any rate, let us try, those of us that can, to keep from grumbling and let us endeavor, by saying something helpful and encouraging, to make the load lighter and the days brighter for those who cannot stand the strain as we can.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW, when you take your obligation before the altar of our local, tells you that you are entitled to the protection of the local and the International wherever there is a local union of our organization. That is, should a man be compelled to change his occupation from one branch of our craft to another, if his dues are paid up in the local under whose jurisdiction he is working, his transfer card would be recognized by all other locals of our International.

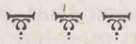
No organization can defy the laws of the International and say "We don't recognize your transfer card because some of the members of our union are out of work." I realize fully that there are more than the average number of men out of work in every local just now, but I also realize that even when times were good and there was plenty of work, there was always a sprinkling of men, paid up in their dues, who did not work steady but

always hung around the office and claimed preference when an employer was seeking men.

If it was the intention of our conventions that the transfer card should not be recognized (but I feel it was never the desire of the convention) then the delegates attending the convention would have amended the International constitution, but this section of the International constitution has been a part of our law since the inception or formation of our International organization. It is the real bond of brotherhood, protection and friendship.

It would be a cruel thing should a member be forced to leave the district of Chicago, New York, Boston, or any other place, because of his health or the health of his family, to seek employment elsewhere, either in the sunny South, California, or the Northwest, and upon obtaining employment in some branch of our trade, the local in the district should refuse to accept his transfer card. That would be not only serious, but it would be cruel and entirely at variance with the principles upon which our organization is founded and which binds us together as national and international trade unionists.

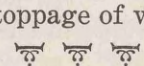
I make this statement not because of the out-of-work condition obtaining everywhere, but for the purpose of calling to the attention of our members throughout the country this very important law, which has never been altered. This law of the International is the binding link which has brought, shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand, our membership from Seattle to Portland, Maine.



ONE OF the conditions which we ought to protect ourselves against is this: When there is a serious dispute in the local about accepting a slight reduction in wages, or any other dispute, which might involve the membership in a strike, members who are out of work, although they are in good standing, with their dues paid up and entitled to all the rights and privileges of the union, should not be allowed, by their vote, to cause a stoppage of work for the men who are working. It is very often the case that men who are not working try to bring everyone else into their own condition, thinking that things will "break" somewhat favorably for them. In other words, they believe the old saying that the more misery obtains the quicker will relief come in their particular case. This, of course, is a mistake, because in many of our unions the membership that is working pay an assessment of $1.00 or $2.00 a week to help the unemployed brothers. If a strike takes place, this revenue would be cut off immediately.

There is another side to the situation, which is much more serious, with so many millions of men out of work. It is very easy, in most large cities, especially in the eastern district, to fill their places. Men, even though they may be called strikebreakers, are, under present conditions, forced to do things they would never think of doing a few years ago, because of the misery and poverty obtaining in their families now.

I therefore advise our local unions, until this awful depression passes over, that if the question of voting on a strike comes up at the meeting, that the men who are not working be asked to refrain from voting as a matter of principle and justice to those who are working, also that a secret ballot on the question be taken. Let us not have any of this Yes or No voting on such a serious matter as a stoppage of work.



ANOTHER MATTER to which I wish to call the attention of our members is: Just now there are persons trying to organize and break into the union who would never think of becoming organized or joining a union until such time as they were threatened, and did receive, more than one substantial reduction in their salaries. I am speaking now of those who are outside of our organization and have been outside right along. My advice, therefore, is to be very careful before you attempt to organize men who have never before belonged to our organization and who refused to go into the union during the days when work was plentiful, lest you bring trouble and do injury to the faithful membership of our union who have always been loyal and who made the fight to preserve the local and the International.

Don't misinterpret this statement. If a stable or garage in which the truck drivers, the milk drivers or the bakery drivers are organized, except two or three men put up if those men and said men seek admission into the regular organization of that craft which is organized in the district, they should be admitted, but they should be given to understand that while the local union will do everything it consistently can to help them, should there be trouble, the local or the International will not guarantee the endorsement of a strike until things clear up, except there are extenuating circumstances surrounding that particular case.

The thought I am actually trying to convey is, don't borrow new trouble. You have trouble enough to take care of the legitimate membership of your organization, but neither do I mean that you should build a fence around your union and refuse to admit to membership a man working at our craft, or take in new gangs of unorganized, on the promise that you will prevent or cure their troubles. If they want to become union men, very good, but no strike.

Labor Must Save Democracy

Every examination of facts and figures brings forth one main point:

Wealth is being concentrated in fewer hands.

There is a growing number of billionaires and millionaires and growth of the fortunes of those who are now billionaires and millionaires.

There is a growth in the wealth controlled by a small group of giant corporations—some 200 of them.

The rise in the status of the worker does not nearly keep pace with the growth of concentrated wealth.

The average wage of workers is but a little over $1,300 per year.

An astounding number of persons making income tax returns have no tax to pay.

Buying power — which is living power — is not being distributed among those whose work creates commodities.

Progress toward decent wages and proper working hours is too slow for the progress being made in production.

Change will not come by voluntary action of those who hold the bulk of wealth and power.

Change will come by and through the ability of the workers to bring it about. Organization is the need of the hour. More and stronger unions! This, plus an understanding of the facts by every member.

The salvation of democracy is a task for labor!—International Labor News Service.

"So long as there is one man willing to work, but unable to find employment, the hours of labor are too long."
—Abraham Lincoln.

A MEETING of national and international presidents has been called by President Green of the American Federation of Labor in Washington on February 9th, for the purpose of considering the unemployment situation. In view of the fact that the Executive Council and the convention of the American Federation of Labor have gone on record as being opposed to unemployment insurance or the payment of any kind of money relief to the millions of starving workers, I don't know what a conference in Washington can do. This marching up the hill to see President Hoover and marching down again is only a waste of time. However, our International will be represented if we feel it is worth while to spend the money to go there. Hoping the conference will do something but knowing what we know, we "ha' ma doots."

THE DAYS are becoming longer and the sun is getting higher so we hope that out of the darkness and gloom will come better conditions and that our troubles will soon pass away. Our hope is that somewhere around June, when the sun is at its height, things will begin to get better. At any rate, it will give the workers more courage and more hope to have the days become brighter and longer.

EVER SO OFTEN we have to explain to our people that the man or officer who can settle trouble before trouble begins is the useful officer to a local union. It is much easier to get a settlement before a strike takes place than it is to get one after it gets started. There are occasions when a strike cannot be avoided, but they are very few, if the proper kind of judgment and diplomacy is used. As a rule the officer or the union that strives honestly to bring about a settlement before a stoppage of work takes place are the ones who fight the hardest and stick the closest to bring about victory when a strike is forced upon them.

NATIONS, like men, deteriorate, wither and become useless in many instances. A bully lasts only just so long and when called to account melts like snow before the sun. This has been the case where great European nations for centuries bullied the masses of the people, and men who follow their example will last only so long. It is better to win a man to your way of thinking, or to the side of justice, through reasonable persuasion and education than to try to force him to admit that he thinks as you think. Fortunately, there are not many who cannot be convinced in the ordinary intelligent way.

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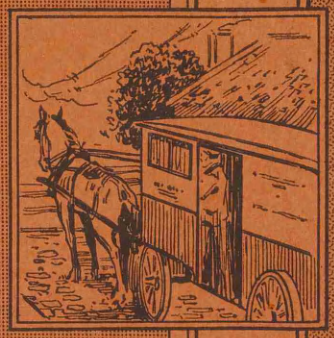
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ODLES OF MONEY for the bankers—billions—but not for the nation's humanity. That's the way Congress seems to feel. There will come a time when an outraged and intelligent electorate will remember political insults and act accordingly.

ONE THING that every American can do is to BUY AMERICAN-MADE GOODS. Why bring alien labor into competition with American labor?

THERE NEVER was a time when it was so important to be a union man. There never was a time when it was so important to BRING IN A NEW MEMBER.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, the American Federation of Labor, the Association of National Advertisers and a score of co-operating organizations have put a great drive under way to see if work can be found.—I. L. N. S. Service.

IN COMMENTING on economic matters United States Senator Thomas J. Walsh says: "I see no reason why a man with an income of $1,000,000 should not be made to give up half to the government." At the present time many others are thinking along the same lines.

IF "MISERY LOVES COMPANY," millions of jobless American workers will "extend the hand of fellowship" to several thousand authors who, it is now revealed, are having their own troubles with unemployment and wage reductions.

According to Inez Haynes Irwin, wife of Will Irwin and president of the Authors' League of America, the organization spent a large sum last year to aid members who were hit by the depression, and much more will be needed this year.

Many magazines which formerly provided a steady market for free-lance writers have gone out of business, Mrs. Irwin says. Others are not buying any material, but are using up stories and articles they had in reserve.

Those which are still buying the "writer's wares" have cut prices, in many instances 50 per cent.

Practically all magazines, she points out, have reduced the number of pages and are using less fiction written by "outsiders," depending chiefly on the output of regular staff members who are on monthly salaries.

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Human Element in Railroading

An interview with Sir Henry Thornton on "The Future of the Railroads," in the current number of the Saturday Evening Post should be read and reread by every citizen who is interested in the sane solution of this country's transportation problems.

Here is a man of unquestioned standing in the transportation world. In his youth he won high rank in the United States — he was born in Indiana—helped manage the railroads of Britain during the World War, and for ten years has been head of the Canadian National Railways. No other rail executive has had this unique international experience.

While Sir Henry sees and speaks of many things that ought to be done for American railroads, and many more that the railroads can and must do for themselves, he stresses the importance of the human relations of the big railroad family.

"My greatest sadness in this depression is that men I have come to know as friends and partners in this vastly intricate work of railroading are out of a job," says Sir Henry.

"There are few trains today that do not have two engineers in the cab instead of one. The fireman is laid off, owing to the rules of Brotherhood seniority which demand that when business slackens for the running trades, the 'fire boy' must step out to allow a demoted engineer to take his place.

"The same law pertains also to conductors and brakemen; most trains

now run with every employee aboard eligible to take command.

"There is no reason why the workmen of a road can not be partners in the business of making that road a success, except the fact that unions and Brotherhoods began in a time of strife and dissension, and that some of these factors have been allowed to live on through the years. That viewpoint is fair from neither side.

"The unions are here to stay, and justifiably so. They can be an aid or a detriment, according to the viewpoint. Here are nearly 1,700,000 men, each of whom should be vitally concerned about his road.

"Certainly, from 1,700,000 minds, heretofore largely inarticulate, should come some good, once fields were made fallow and a common bond and basis in interest established.

"It is a tragedy when a railroad man loses his job. Once he is out of service he rarely can turn anywhere else; as a rule, he has devoted his life to the rush and clatter of the yards, the swirl of steam from swift-working piston cocks and the bark of the stack as the trains head out over the terminal ladders of frogs and clicking switch points to the freeom of the main line.

"He loves it; he wants nothing else; he risks his life for it. Why should he not be able to help with the necessary ideas and planning to keep it alive?

"I wonder if he has been consulted enough, made to feel that he has a job because he is a highly necessary part of a living, romantic thing, and not merely a cog in a big piece of machinery."

Thornton has practiced what he preaches. His road was one of the first in North America to adopt what is commonly known as the "B. & O. plan" of co-operation and exchange of ideas between management and men. He freely concedes that his workers have a right to organize and he deals with their authorized representatives in all matters relating to wages and working conditions.

This enlightened policy, as Sir Henry so impressively testifies, has paid on the Canadian National, and it goes without saying that it would be equally profitable to men and management on other roads.—Labor.

Banker Economist Urges Five-Day Week as a Just Remedy for Unemployment

Washington. — The unemployment problem can be and should be solved at once by reducing the length of the work week to five days of eight hours or less for all wage and salary earners included in the U. S. Census classification of the "gainfully employed," declares Norman E. Towson, economist of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, in a bulletin on "Unemployment: Leisure and Its Utilization."

Mr. Towson holds that the real goal of man's effort is economic independence, and that the object of independence is to enjoy leisure. The leisure of course should be for all, obtained by labor-saving machinery and other labor-eliminating methods of modern industrial science, and not for a few rich and voluntarily idle parasites above living on profits and an army of compulsory jobless below living on charity.

In support of his contention that shortening the hours of work for all now employed is a practicable way of settling the unemployment question, Mr. Towson says:

"There are normally 48 million workers gainfully employed in American industry. The present number of unemployed is roughly estimated at six million, leaving the number of those now employed at 42 million.

"Let us say that 42 million workers, employed eight hours a day, six days a week, do 2,016 million hours' work per week. If their employment were

educated to eight hours a day, and five days a week, the same number of workers would perform only 1,680 million hours' work per week.

"At that rate it would require 50.4 million workers to perform the same amount of work, or more than the total number employed before the problem of unemployment became such an urgent one.

"Thus there would be made allowance for increasing population and increasing technical efficiency before the problem again becomes important."

Mr. Towson's estimate that the 40-hour week would provide work for the 6,000,000 jobless is quite close to the estimate of the American Federation of Labor that there is but 35 hours' work per week for all workers, employed and unemployed, which would take care of present domestic consumer demand and export commodities.

An Influential Body

A memorial to Congress which is described as "a blistering indictment" of that body for squandering millions of dollars and bringing the nation to the verge of bankruptcy was read in the United States Senate on Monday last. It was sent to the desk by Senator Watson of Indiana, Republican floor leader, instead of being filed, as is customary, and that action was explained by the senator as warranted by "the influence of the men" composing the memorialist body, "and the objectives they have in view."

The organization presenting the memorial was the Federation of American Business, "a national organization of big and little business men, with headquarters in Chicago, which is dedicated to taking the government out of business enterprises and a radical curtailment of federal activities and expenditures."

After scolding Congress for the tremendous increase in the cost of government and the growing burden of taxes, the memorial cited the tremendous appropriations made each session and called attention to the present estimated deficit of twenty-one hundred million dollars in the revenues. "It is perfectly obvious that your credit is burning up," continued the memorial.

"You can not cure unemployment by precipitating national bankruptcy." "Taxes must come down if agriculture, industry and commerce are to recover." "Your Farm Board, with a reckless squandering of millions, has disrupted agricultural unity." These are some of the startling statements of the document.

In closing the memorial says: "These and similar follies must be ended, and ended at once, if we are not to be engulfed in a common ruin. The business men of the country, regardless of party, demand that government cease its policy of meddling and repression and perform the political functions for which it was created. They insist upon reductions in the budget and an end of government competition with private business, and they will hold public officials responsible."—Exchange.

The Common Cold

The common cold is something more than a nuisance, according to the U. S. Public Health Service; it may be an uncommonly serious matter. In the first place, it may be the forerunner of a much more serious respiratory disease, such as bronchitis, or pneumonia. In view of its possible association with these serious respiratory diseases, the common cold may actually become a menace to life.

In the second place, the common cold is a very expensive disease. In the factory and in the school more time is lost from the common cold than from any other disease. Industry and education are both hard hit, and the cost of time lost from work and study is a financial burden of no small proportions. The parent, the wage-earner,

and the taxpayer are paying the piper.

Since the common cold is such a large factor in the health of the nation and such a waste of the nation's time, it is of the utmost importance that its ravages be prevented as far as possible.

As a first principle in prevention we must recognize the fact that colds are infectious and contagious. Much time and effort have been spent in trying to discover the particular germ responsible for the common cold. The latest work seems to indicate that the cause of this disease is to be found in a filterable virus, that is, this virus will pass through a filter and even a high-powered microscope cannot detect the offending organism.

The infective agent is found in the nasal secretions of the victim, who has acquired the infection by direct or indirect contact with someone else suffering from the disease. If you wish to avoid a cold, give your sneezing, coughing friends a wide berth.

The difficulty of avoiding infection is frankly acknowledged. During the cold season of the year, colds are very prevalent, and a large number of the patients are walking abroad in the land because they will not be kept in by "just a cold." The innocent bystanders suffer. They are sprayed with the infection liberated by a chorus of sneezes. The hands of a person with a cold are practically sure to be infected from his nasal secretions, and the infection will be conveyed to articles he handles and to the other hands which he touches. Hence, it is almost impossible to avoid direct or indirect contact with the infection unless the people who have colds are willing to take measures for the protection of their fellows.

The best method of protection, for both the sick and the well, is for the patient with a cold to go home—to bed, if necessary—and to stay there until he has recovered. The patient needs quiet, rest, and proper care, and he cannot obtain these in office, shop or factory. While thus doing the best thing for himself, he is likewise adopting one of the best methods of protecting the general public.

But the time has not yet come when everyone with a cold will retire from public contacts. Perhaps it is too much to expect in the case of a disease the uncomplicated form of which does not actually force a person to his bed. If he does go out among his fellows, however, he should, in common decency, make every effort to protect them. Every cough and sneeze should be covered to prevent spraying the infection over helpless associates. The patient's hands should be washed many times a day to remove the infection which might otherwise be passed on to someone else. Keeping the hands scrupulously clean is a simple but worthwhile aid to the prophylaxis of the common cold.

While we should avoid all possible contact with these sufferers in our midst, keeping a safe distance from them whenever possible, we have our own part to play in this matter of protection and prevention.—U. S. Public Health Service.

Minnesota Labor Federation Starts Radio Program

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota State Federation of Labor will inaugurate a broadcasting program on January 16 to acquaint the people of the Northwest with the principles, ideals and problems of Organized Labor.

The broadcasts will continue weekly for thirteen weeks. The Columbia Broadcasting Company donates the times. The State Federation of Labor will furnish the speakers and defray the expenses.

George W. Lawson, secretary of the Federation, believes the radio lectures will be of great advantage to the trade union movement in the Northwestern States.

Labor-Displacing Machinery Increases

The executives of railroad companies and industrial corporations have laid off millions of workers because of reduced business and earnings.

They have also replaced hundreds of thousands of workers with machinery.

Nevertheless, they are using a considerable portion of their depleted income to install additional labor-displacing machinery, the inevitable result of which will be thousands of more workers added to the jobless army now nearing 7,000,000.

This was the outstanding revelation made by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in his testimony before the La Follette special subcommittee of the Senate of the United States Congress which is studying proposals for a National Economic Council.

According to authentic statements by the executives of the railroad labor organizations, the managers of the railroads have installed machinery during the last few years to take the place of 250,000 railway workers.

The same revolutionary process of substituting the "iron man" for human beings in the production and distribution of wealth has taken place in all other industries.

It is not an exaggeration to say that a large part of the present unemployed army are jobless because of the refusal of employers generally to adjust the hours of labor in accordance with the increased wealth-producing capacity of the workers under machine production.

Mr. Willard stated that as president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad he had eliminated much shop maintenance work and decreased the number of full-time employees from 60,000 to 41,000.

He then declared that the economic pressure of the business situation tends to increase technological improvements and consequently technological unemployment.

In plain language this phraseology means that our railway executives and business executives generally, after having replaced hundreds of thousands of workers with machines in the last few years, now propose to continue the slaughter of the workers' right to work, even though we already have an army of unemployed so large that it constitutes a social menace.

An examination of the trade journals devoted to the labor-displacing machinery confirms Mr. Willard's statement. Concerns engaged in making the machinery report a relative large volume of sales.

Couzens Is Skeptical

Washington, Feb. 2. — Chairman Couzens of the senate interstate commerce committee believes the 10 per cent wage reduction accepted by railway employees is merely a palliative. He told the United Press the brunt of railway economic reorganization eventually would fall on holders of common stock and junior securities.

Couzens attributes the plight of the roads largely to modern competition by busses, trucks and pipe lines. He believes no return ever again will be made on billions of dollars now invested in railway equipment. The senator's committee is engaged with railway problems. His gloomy view is that about $10,000,000,000 of railway equipment must be wiped off the books.

Couzens expects the railways' next move to be for federal regulation of bus and truck rates.

And he is convinced the public would not stand for bus and truck rates fixed at a high level merely to enable the roads to compete. He foresees the necessity for the roads to abandon about 70,000 stations where automotive competition is surpassing the rails.— Indianapolis Times.

United States Factories in Foreign Lands

In a survey of American industrial establishments abroad, the New York Trust Company estimates that American capitalists now control more than 2,000 branch factories in foreign countries.

The factories were located abroad, the survey says, to avoid United States tariff rates. It should have added that one of the major purposes was also to enable the American owners to employ low-wage foreign workers whose entrance into the United States was and is barred by the immigration restriction law.

The survey claims that the introduction by our capitalists of American labor methods — by which is meant time and motion study systems, bonus schemes, and other devices to screw a larger amount of work out of labor— increases the productivity of the foreign workers.

It also states that because of American labor methods of forcing a larger output from labor, "wage standards are being raised and living conditions bettered" in foreign countries so fortunate as to have been dosed with United States factories.

From one end of Europe to the other there has been for a definite period a determined and frequently successful move among employers to reduce wages.

In some countries the wage slashes are effected by governmental decree.

In other countries the same result is achieved by sectional and general lockouts. In still other unsuccessful strikes bring the same result.

Throughout Europe the organized labor movement has been engaged for years in a bitter fight to maintain the living standards of the workers against the determination of employers to drive wages down to the subsistence point.

In view of these well-known facts, it is not inappropriate to ask the author of the New York Trust Company's survey where he obtained the information which warranted the statement that "wage standards and living conditions are being raised" in foreign countries either as the result of planting American-owned factories there or for any other reason.

The exhibition of any industrial country in the world today with rising wage standards and rising living standards of the workers would be a most imposing spectacle.

Mail Order Concern Extends Wage Cuts

The pay-cutting program of Sears-Roebuck & Co. has spread to all sections of the country where this gigantic mail order and chain store concern has branches.

Employes in the firm's five branches in the national capital were notified of 5 to 10 per cent slashes, effective January 30. Denver employes received a similar reduction the day before Christmas.

According to Labor's information, the cut is nation-wide and will affect approximately 38,000 employes.

Bandits

The cause of organized bands of roving "bandits" had its inception in perpetual unemployment. We all know that the present depression and its millions of unemployed is world wide. We read that organized bands of "bandits" are most active in China. We know that wages in China are frightfully low, that they are among the lowest of oriental wages. Unemployment is greatest in low-wage-paying countries and in many of them has become a permanent fixture. These permanently jobless masses, unable to make a living by honest toil, become ready recruits for the roving band of jobless "bandits."

Some writers who have visited

Mexico in the past make bold to say that most of the so-called "bandit" gangs of that unhappy country were such because of poverty caused by perpetual unemployment.

Everybody knows that unemployment is chiefly caused by underconsumption and that underconsumption is caused by low wages. This is an economic fact and applies in all countries including our own. Consumption must keep pace with production or we shall have periodic depression and millions of jobless idle workers.

The really effective remedy is organization. Reducing wages will not solve the problem now confronting us. If we are to return to stabilized permanent prosperity we must raise wages and reduce working time.

Protection of our institutions, economic liberty, and just demand that industrial workers and their employers must organize and co-operate.

Organize and co-ordinate before it is too late!—Cigar Maker.

The Bankers

Will somebody please put a mark high up on the door-jamb, where we can not forget it: we want to remember how the bankers acted during this last phase of the Great Depression.

Who was it that was afraid to use the $500,000,000 Reconstruction Corporation that they asked Mr. Hoover to put his approval on?

The bankers.

Who is it that is now asking for an outlet for the securities of all bonds that these "experts" took in during the boom?

The bankers.

Who is it that is asking Uncle Sam to make up the money for the common people's deposits in banks that failed, so as to get the banks back in favor?

The bankers.

Who is it that is demanding cuts in wages of hard-working men and women, while taking all the dividends they can get?

The bankers.

And who is it that has been hoarding $1,500,000 in cash, which might have been the basis of $15,000,000,000 in credits in circulation?

The bankers!

Who sold to "widows and orphans" the rotten bonds of the foreign governments, taking their fat commissions, and getting out from under on the show-down?

The bankers!

Are they wiser than others? No! Are they more far-seeing for the public good? No! Are they more honest? No!

Most Deadly Threat to Labor

"Eight million men out of work have less interest just at present in curbing the injunctive power of the federal courts than in finding jobs of some sort," says the San Francisco News, in an editorial captioned, "Lawless Injunctions." The local newspaper continues in a vein which shows that it realizes more clearly than does many a member of organized labor the serious peril that lies in the almost unlimited power of the judiciary:

"Yet labor's future, beyond the immediate emergency, will be determined to a great extent by success or failure of the anti-injunction bill which Congress will be asked to vote on at this session.

"In the past thirty years the injunction has become the most deadly threat raised against labor. It has been used over and over again to nullify the tentative advantages of collective bargaining and stay labor's weapon, the strike.

"The Senate bill strictly limits use of the injunction to cases where it is necessary to prevent actual violance. It brands 'yellow dog' contracts as contrary to public policy. It writes into federal statutes the right of organized labor to bargain collectively."—Labor Clarion.

Teaching New Trades to the Jobless

The 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor took a constructive forward step when it said that the workers deprived of the jobs by labor-displacing machinery have a social right to be retrained, under the direction of competent vocational counselors, so that their skill will be in demand by other industries.

The convention declared that "our educational agencies should consider this problem of vocational education for adults and make provisions to meet it."

It is a pleasure to note that the Federal Board for Vocational Education accepts the same view of social responsibility for providing the victims of technological progress with the means of recovering their status as workers.

"Retraining for new occupations those who are out of jobs as a result of technological changes in industry is a distinct responsibility of vocational education," declares Dr. C. J. Wright, director of the Federal Board, in a statement regarding the advisability of teaching new trades to the unemployed.

"Vocational education must assume responsibility," Dr. Wright continued, "for insuring the welfare of labor to the full extent that training for new employment is required to bring our workers into adjustment with new industrial needs. The man or woman who is thrown out of a job through technological changes in industry is much in the same position as the boy or girl who has not yet entered upon employment.

"Practically, therefore, they are without training for any job which society wants done. They are in need of what may be called 'conversion training,' that is, training for some other occupation closely related to the one from which they have been displaced.

"Because of the need of such persons to re-establish themselves as wage earners as quickly as possible the educational program provided for them should be specific and vocational in character.

"Our job as educators," concluded Dr. Wright, "is to find what the workers need and give it to them. In this way the evil of unemployment may for hundreds of thousands of workers be converted into a paid-up policy insuring good citizenship and economic welfare for years to come."

Dr. Wright also agrees with the American Federation of Labor that vocational education in our public schools should be extended and developed to whatever extent may be necessary to provide this re-training for the jobless.

On "Letting George Do It"

Have been pretty busy in and around San Francisco helping to iron out some of the differences and difficulties, and got by in nice shape. It is noticeable that in locals where the membership is awake and attending meetings of the union regularly, the process of "ironing out" is much easier than in the locals where "George will have to do it" the year around. Leaving everything to the officials makes the work for the officials much stiffer, and often they are at sea as just how to handle themselves. I hope this depression will have one good effect upon the membership, namely to bring home to them the necessity of attending the meetings of their local oftener than in the past. and assisting the officers in shaping the destinies of the union.—Hugo Ernst in "Catering Industry Employee."

A Gauge on the Power Trust Graft

In the bitter depression year of 1931, the power company which supplies electricity to Washington, D. C.,

sold current for domestic use at 4.2 cents a kilowatt hour — and made some $1,230,000 excess profits at the job. The domestic rate for 1932 will be 3.6 cents a kilowatt hour. The average domestic rate throughout the United States is about 7 cents.

Perhaps these figures give some faint idea of the sums which the Power Trust takes from the American people each year in excess charges, which are carefully protected by the courts.

The Washington company is allowed 7 per cent—it used to be 7½ per cent—net profits on a valuation far larger than its actual investment. After that excess profits begin to be counted. The cut for 1932 is expected to dispose of only part of this excess return. Yet the concern which is making this princely profit sells domestic current at practically half the average monopoly rate in the United States.

What kind of loot is being collected from the rest of the country?

The First Union of Workers

What was the first union of workers in the world has been a matter of dispute, says "The Carpenter," and will perhaps never be satisfactorily settled. Many trades lay claim to the honor of having the oldest union in existence, and one claim may be as good as the other. The Stone Masons' and Stone Cutters' Union, for instance, asserts that the stone masons and cutters engaged in the building of Solomon's Temple were organized into a trade union, and we have no records to the contrary. Then comes the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and declares that the three sons of Noah, all carpenters, organized during the erection of the Ark, and even called a strike on their old man and won out. Seriously, however, we do have authentic information that the first bona fide labor organizations or trade unions came into being along in the latter part of the fifteenth century. Among these were the carpet weavers of Brussels, the cutlery workers in England, the clay workers in Ireland, and others. The earliest known organization of painters was formed by a group of poor artists in Zurich, Switzerland, along in the sixteenth century, and it is to these gentlemen, we have been told, that the Brotherhood of Painters owes the emblem of trade, a palette and brushes, which is worn by organized painters the world over. — Exchange.

Pinchot and the "Dole"

Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, appearing as a witness before the La Follette committee in Washington, predicted trouble in his state if the federal government did not come to the relief of the unemployed.

Pinchot declared the emergency can not be met without federal aid and added that "it ought not to be met without federal aid because it is the way of making the rich meet the emergency, as it ought to be met."

The governor said the dole is called a dole when national money is used, but is not called a dole when state or local funds are used for the same purpose.

"The word 'dole' has been used as a cry to scare the child," he told the committee.

Pinchot was asked if he regarded the situation an emergency calling for national legislation.

"Emphatically, I do," he replied.

Milk Production

The annual milk production of American cows is 60,000,000,000 quarts, of which approximately 28,000,000,000 quarts is used on the table, the rest in making butter, cheese and other dairy products.

EDITORIAL

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE RECENT resignation of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the past eleven years was a great surprise to nearly everyone. Recently certain criticism was directed against him by Representative Patman of Texas on the ground that an old law which was passed nearly seventy-five years ago prevented a member of the cabinet from owning or in any way being interested in any corporation which would in any way make a profit, through any of its dealings, from the national government.

The digging up of this old law was not only impractical but, in a certain sense, ridiculous because there are but very few members of the cabinet—or those who can afford to be members—who are not interested directly or indirectly in corporations or industries which sell to the government something they produce or manufacture. The intent of the law, at the time it was passed, was to prevent high government officials from mulcting the government out of large sums of money by selling, at enormous prices, products in which they were interested. It seems, at that time, some of this was being done.

Were that law now to be put into effect, how many men could accept a cabinet position or even become President of the United States until he first disassociated himself from the different concerns, or corporations, in which he is interested or would sell all of his stocks and investments, because there is not any branch of trade or industry in which the government is not a participant or a purchaser?

The next great surprise was when Andrew Mellon accepted the position of ambassador to Great Britain. This appointment, in the usual course of appointments, is not a promotion—it is a demotion. The ambassadorship is not so important nor does it rank so high as the secretary of the treasury. It is safe to say Mr. Mellon was the strongest member in President Hoover's cabinet since the resignation of Charles Evans Hughes as secretary of state. It is also safe to say that Ogden Mills, who has been appointed to fill Mr. Mellon's place as secretary of the treasury, while a very able man and a very wealthy one, which wealth he inherited, will never equal Andrew Mellon in so far as being able to deal with intricate and gigantic financial questions.

Mellon was never any good for Labor and although he did not fight against it openly, it was well known that he always favored corporations that did not have any use for Labor, being interested in the welfare and promotion of such labor-hating institutions as the Pennsylvania Railroad, certain bituminous coal mines, the steel mills, and other such corporations which are bitter enemies of the trade union movement. But, it is only justice to say that Andrew Mellon was perhaps the greatest financial wizard who ever held the position as secretary of the treasury since the days of Alexander Hamilton. It is also questionable if Alexander Hamilton, that great genius, could handle as efficiently the enormous financial problems of this country as they were handled by the treasury department, under Andrew Mellon, during the past eleven years.

There are ways in which a man may earn his salary three times over, and Andrew Mellon saved the United States millions of dollars in refinancing certain loans to the government which were out at 4, 4¼ and 4½ per

cent and reissuing said loans at 1¾ and 2 per cent. Saving for the government two per cent on about six billion dollars would run into several million dollars per annum.

It has been charged by some critics of Mr. Mellon, under whom the income tax department was operated, that he favored the corporations with which he was friendly in the return of income tax which was overpaid. Several corporations in recent years have had returned to them by the government several millions of dollars in overpaid income tax. This charge looks as though it might have some foundation while, on the other hand, it may be entirely without foundation because when the legal tribunal, or board, which finally decides questions involving large income taxes makes a decision it is supposed to be or, at least, it should be based on the law and on justice, and those decisions were only approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was noticeable, however, that the corporations to which were returned the largest amounts were nearly all strong Republican supporters that had personally, or through their associations, contributed to Republican campaigns. This is not a guilty act nor can it be said, with any color of proof, that there was any foundation for the charge of any wrongdoing or favoritism. Neither can it be denied, or proven, that said corporation managements and officials would not have contributed the same amounts to the Republican campaign even if a decision was not rendered returning this overpaid income tax.

One of the conspicuous cases, however, which comes to our mind and in which it appears that Secretary Mellon showed prejudice, was the case of Senator Couzens of Michigan. In this case Couzens, who was formerly an officer and part owner in the Ford Company of Detroit, and ex-mayor of the city of Detroit, sold his stock to Henry Ford at an enormous price. I think it is claimed that he made about twenty-five million dollars on a five thousand dollar investment. He paid the government a tax on the profit he made on the sale of his stock and, if I remember correctly, the amount was approved at the time of the payment and remained settled for a period of two years or longer. Senator Couzens being fairly progressive in his ideas, disagreed with President Hoover on certain points and was one of the few, although a Republican, who had the courage to express himself against certain policies pursued by certain departments of the government. In more than one instance he disagreed with the policy of Secretary Mellon on certain questions. About this time they dug up Couzens' income tax payment and after going over same decided that the proper return had not been made by Couzens on the sale of his Ford stock and they decided then that Couzens owed the government quite a large sum of money, running into somewhere around a million dollars. Couzens refused to accept this interpretation at such a late date and took the case into court. Eventually the United States Federal Court decided that Couzens was right and Mellon wrong. We remember now that Couzens made certain statements against Mellon before his income tax was dug up, claiming that Mellon was the promoter and principal owner in the aluminum trust of the United States, which controlled the aluminum industry pretty nearly throughout the world. At any rate, it looks like Andy got peeved and so the proceedings on the income tax against Couzens. Again it may all have been honest and the proceedings may have been legitimate, but it looked suspicious and appeared more like hatred or prejudice. Beware! you who read this. The government has a powerful weapon in the income tax law, and if you get into the government's bad graces in any way it can certainly make trouble

for you, whether you are right or wrong, over your income tax payment for two or three years. So the best course to pursue is to see that your income tax is right.

Following up the case of Mr. Mellon and his acceptance of the ambassadorship to Great Britain, one has to admire this man, seventy-six years of age, going over to the Court of St. James and undertaking the strenuous work devolving on such a position. Especially is this true when the finances of Europe are in such a muddled condition. At his age, living in a foreign country, the climate different, even having to have different doctors, different kinds of cooking and food, may not be very pleasant. On the contrary, it is a great sacrifice for a man of his age. In addition, having to attend banquets, entertainments and social functions of all kinds, which seem to be part of the duties of the ambassador to Great Britain, is hard on even a young man. Social functions have to be kept up by the man in that position. Only a rich man can support such a position and Mellon, of course, is immensely wealthy. At the time President Harding appointed him to the position of secretary of the treasury he said he was the second richest man in the United States. But riches are useless unless one has a good constitution and it takes a cast iron constitution to be able to stand up under and participate in the numerous banquets and entertainments which have to be attended by one filling the position of ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Mr. Mellon may be a labor-hater, and there may be some grounds for some of the things said about him; at the same time he was very efficient in the position which he has held during the past eleven years and he deserves the greatest kind of credit, at the age of seventy-six, for going to England to act as ambassador in London and in endeavoring to straighten out the financial problems of England and Europe in reference to this country where billions are involved. As we look at this plaintive face we feel that he is a man who has suffered. It is told in the newspapers that he has been separated from his wife for many years through some serious misunderstanding; that his son, now being educated at Oxford in England, is closely attached to the mother, who lives almost continuously in Paris.

The question which runs through our mind is this: What does all his wealth amount to if there is no mental happiness? Perhaps, after all, he has endeavored to find happiness in the service he is rendering his country and the world. We, at least, trust he has found it. We also in our positions, in spite of our many trials and tribulations, may find happiness in our respective stations in life if we will render one hundred per cent faithful, honest, decent, courageous and manly service to our people.

I ATTENDED the conference of International Labor Officials on February 9th at Washington, D. C., in the Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

There were in attendance about 150 individuals representing nearly all of the organizations in affiliation with the Federation, as well as a few representatives from state branches and central bodies. President Green prepared and read before the conference a manifesto of far-reaching importance, dealing with the unemployment situation and asking that Congress and the Senate of the United States lend their assistance towards the enact-

ment of legislation appropriating sums of money for the relief of the distressed and hungry millions throughout the country.

After considerable discussion and consideration, with a few added suggestions and amendments, this declaration of vast importance was unanimously adopted by the gathering. A motion was made and carried that those attending the gathering should march from the Headquarters of the Federation to the White House to present same to President Hoover; afterwards to proceed to the Senate chamber and present a copy of the "declaration" to Vice-President Curtis, who is presiding officer of the United States Senate; thence to the House to present same to Speaker Garner.

At three o'clock in the afternoon those attending the conference met in front of the American Federation of Labor Building and proceeded to walk to the White House to present their Declaration to President Hoover. The President spoke very cordially, very encouragingly and very sympathetically.

The writer was very much surprised at the appearance of Mr. Hoover, as he looked very much worried and distressed. I saw him when he was Secretary of Commerce. I met him in the American Federation of Labor Executive Council room on more than one occasion, and I met him again about two years ago, but he did not look to be the same man. Careworn and physically tired is the best description I can give of his outward appearance.

Vice-President Curtis is a jovial, good-natured, stout, short man who, in answer to President Green's statement, said he was entirely in favor of helping the workers, but he wanted us to understand he did not have a vote in the Senate, but would have the Declaration read to the Senate in full session.

Representative Garner of the House made the same statement and said in his beloved state, Texas, he knew there were thousands of hungry men and women, able and willing to work, who were starving and should be assisted by the Government. He added that he also was a working man, without wealth or money. He mentioned that he toiled with his hands and knew what it was to be in the position of the many thousands of individuals throughout the nation seeking work but unable to find it. He added, pending the period when employment could be found, that this question should be acted on and the workers given the wherewithal to live. So far the conference was a success.

A motion was made that another meeting be called by President Green to be held in Chicago immediately prior to the opening of the Republican convention in June and at that meeting that the demands of Labor be emphasized to the end that the Republican convention, as well as the Democratic convention, embody in their platforms the pledge that if elected they will inaugurate systems, financial and otherwise, whereby millions now out of work may find employment.

In this same gathering on the morning of the 9th, careful consideration was given also to the subject of injunction relief as demanded by Labor, and Congress was also requested in the manifesto that Labor be given the relief for which it has been struggling and fighting for years by the enactment of certain legislation towards protecting labor unions from the serious effects of the injunction.

Summing up the whole situation, in the opinion of the writer, the gathering was of vast importance and it is believed has laid the foundation for arousing the men of Labor to action in the hope that the same fervency

and determination which prevailed in years past will again be revived to the end that the masses of workers throughout the country will be helped through the influence and determination of the trade union movement.

A few days later, before going to press, the first result of the demands made by the Labor congress in Washington was the rejection of the LaFollette-Costigan appropriation bill, which the meeting of Labor officials strongly favored. This bill, if passed, would appropriate 375 millions for immediate relief for the hungry masses. Its defeat was due to administration Republicans aided and helped by leading Democrats. Labor deserves what it is getting if it forgets in the next election who killed the LaFollette-Costigan Bill.

EVERY ONE of us should get behind President Hoover in his "hoarding" campaign. Hoarding money is the most foolish, the most miserable and the most contemptible kind of practice. In the first place if persons are afraid to put their money into a bank, that is, a good bank, they can easily deposit any amount up to $2,500 in the postal savings bank, which is owned and controlled by the United States Government.

Personally, I do not know of anyone in my circle of friends or acquaintances who has money put away in a safety deposit box, or hidden under a carpet. Only those who are absolutely senseless will hide money under a rug, in a mattress, or in a tin can. Hidden money can never be kept a secret and even if the person hiding it does keep the hiding place a secret, burglars, sneak thieves or hungry and desperate individuals have a way of smelling out money no matter where hidden.

Therefore, we advise our members, and their friends, to take their hidden money—if they have any—and put it into a first-class bank, because it is much safer in a bank than it is to have it hidden and it is useless and criminal to keep money hidden away in a safety deposit box and pay $5.00 to some bank for the use of the box, for a fire, or some such thing, might happen which would destroy the safety vaults. This, of course, is a rare happening.

There is, however, another side to the question. Some banks in our country are run so loosely and the provisions of the law so poorly enforced that much of the assets, especially of national banks, which come under the supervision of the national government, are worthless, and the failure of banks has become so very conspicuous and numerous, that it is hard to blame some persons of low-grade mentality for taking their money out and hiding it away.

I think I have read in the newspapers that more than ten thousand banks have closed their doors within the last year. In those banks are tied up millions of dollars belonging to the working people. Frozen assets, such as real estate, stocks and bonds, which a few years ago were gilt-edge, are now practically worthless. Savings banks come under the supervision of state governments and the national government has nothing whatever to do with them, and we find, even in the State of Massachusetts, where the state banking laws are perhaps more strict and guarantee greater protection to the depositors; even in that state, many of those banks have been forced to close their doors.

If the national government will only pass a law during this session of Congress, before it adjourns, guaranteeing the deposits in national banks

and recommending to state governments that more binding and more strict laws be enacted in the several states for the protection of the depositors, this will have a more beneficial and helpful effect on the minds of many persons who are now charged with hoarding their little savings, than in these days of frenzied finance appealing to their patriotism. A frightened person, one who is not always mentally balanced cares nothing for the rules of common sense or safety.

IT IS NOT a crime, nor is it a sign of weakness, for organizations to admit the truth to themselves. Any man who now refuses to admit that organizations are fighting the battle of their lives, such an individual is pure bluff, because he is afraid to acknowledge the truth and insults the intelligence of the public and of his membership.

Nations are weaker than they were five, ten or twenty-five years ago. Some of the most powerful governments of the world have tottered and withered while others are shattered to pieces. Look at Spain, one of the monarchies which for centuries lead the world in education! Look at old England, mistress of the seas, also bankrupt, with four million British on the verge of starvation and trade everywhere destroyed! No one can picture the awful condition in that great German empire, founded by Bismarck, and brought to the top of its great world power by Kaiser Wilhelm. Is it not pitiful to see that powerful dynasty of the Romanoffs of Russia with its, at one time, twenty million armed soldiers, now a mass of destruction, with a form of government which has destroyed home, family, religion, honesty —everything?

Corporations have been destroyed. Corporations of great wealth which obtained during and after the war have since gone into bankruptcy. Every week in Dun's report there is to be found on an average of 600 bankrupt corporations. Banks which a few years ago were flourishing and strong, have been destroyed. In some instances these failures and destructions could not have been prevented—but they are few. In most cases it was due to bad management.

Governments in Europe which have been destroyed could have been saved if the powers that were had but heeded the handwriting on the wall and protected themselves by going along with the masses of people who were crying for justice.

Then is it any wonder; is it any crime, or need we be ashamed to admit that Organized Labor, too, has been weakened substantially because of the changes in our industrial life and because of the economic paralysis of the world? There is no need to be ashamed unless the destruction of the organization, its paralysis or its weakness has been brought about through bad management; through the failure of the membership to pay in sufficient money, during the days of prosperity, to keep it going during the days of adversity; through the failure of the officers to cut down unnecessary expenses when the members were thrown out of work and unable to pay their dues; through the blunderings of the union in going into a strike when there was no hope of winning; through the refusal of the membership and its officers to see the handwriting on the wall when industry, for some reason or other, was paralyzed and going in the red and the membership seemed bound to throw them into bankruptcy because they refused to see or understand actual conditions. Only such corporations and nations as were

properly managed and had the foresight and the courage to see into the future sufficiently could live and only such unions as steered their organizations and their membership from unnecessary and avoidable mistakes, that fought the hardest in the days of depression to hold their unions together, even to the extent of disagreeing with some of their own friends among the membership, they are the only ones that will not be destroyed before this world stagnation is ended. The grandstand player, the fellow who is always agreeing with everyone, the nations, the corporations and the unions that have been badly managed will be destroyed, but from out of the flames will come a stronger nation, better and more human corporations and more perfect and better-managed labor organizations.

A Breeder of Crime

Matthew Woll, head of Labor's National Committee for the Modification of the Volstead Act, closed the testimony for the "wets" before the Metcalf Senate Committee, which held hearings on Senator Bingham's bill to permit the manufacture and sale of 4 per cent beer.

Mr. Woll said in part:

"Return of beer would make America a sane drinking nation. Prohibition has changed us from a nation of moderate drinkers to a nation of hard drinkers.

"With the exception of Sicilian enforcement methods practiced by a small group of federal prohibition agents, we have neither observance nor enforcement. Thirty-one states are not spending one penny for prohibition enforcement.

"For every saloon we had we now have 100 speakeasies. We have a reign of gangsters and a general disregard for law."

Farm Wages Decline to Below-War Level

"Farm wages are lower now than before the World War," according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and two men waiting for each farm job. In many parts of the northern middle west men are working for board and lodging alone through the winter.

Union Label Protection

Washington. — The Senate passed the union label bill to authorize associations of employees in the District of Columbia to adopt a device to designate their products and penalize all imitations of the device.

American Federation of Labor officials informed the Senate District of Columbia Committee that the use of union labels on non-union products is a common practice in Washington.

The bill provides penalties ranging from $100 to $500 or imprisonment from three months to one year. It is expected the House of Representatives will pass it in the near future.

Kentucky Faces Worst Crisis in 140-Year Record

Frankfort, Ky. (FP) — Governor Ruby Laffoon told the legislature that the state faces the worst financial crisis in 140 years. It may be necessary to close all schools, colleges, courts and jails, he said.

The attacks on the standard of living of the workers of Kentucky has apparently been reflected in tax income. Laffoon predicts a drop in revenue of between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000 in 1932.

The Louisville board of education has reported that schools must close a month early unless the teachers will work without pay. A 10 per cent pay cut was recently blocked.

MEN AND WOMEN ask for jobs in order to earn their daily bread. They do not ask for charity or doles—at the best these are only palliatives.

THE WORST EFFECT of the present depression is the blight that it is casting upon childhood. Poverty, when it reaches a certain point, becomes a deadly menace to child health; and there are signs that in many cities it has passed that point already.

A recent study in New York City showed that milk consumption there is 20 per cent lower than for the same period last year. Cornelius Bliss, who made the results of the survey public, called this drop in the use of milk a "danger signal." If he could find a stronger word, he would be justified in using it.

It is wicked and stupid to allow grown men and women to go hungry in a land which has too much bread. It is a national disgrace and a social crime to let children suffer because their parents cannot find work.—Labor.

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WASHINGTON—A Government employee, with thirty years of service to his credit, could retire regardless of age under a proposed amendment to the U. S. Civil Service retirement law proposed by Senator Dale of Vermont, chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee.

Under the present retirement law of 1930 employees have the limited option of retiring two years earlier than the age limits fixed in that law for automatic requirements.

The present law fixes the age limit for retirement of department clerks at 70, and they are permitted optional retirement at 68. There are two other general age limits for other groups of workers, namely, 65 and 62, and each group has a two-year optional provision.

Official Magazine of the

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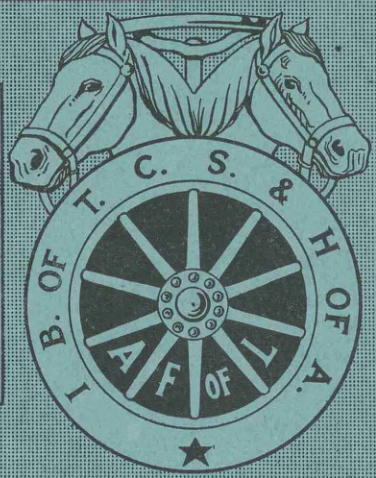
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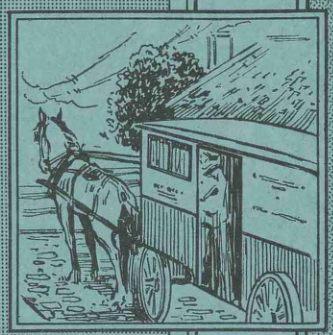
APRIL, 1932

Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA











THE General Executive Board of our International Union will not approve wage scales where any increase in wages is asked for the coming year. We are fully aware of the fact that industry, in many instances, is having its troubles. Wherever our local unions can obtain their present wage scale and working conditions the International Union will not sanction any strike or stoppage of work. When sending in your wage scale for approval, understand it will not be approved if it contains any changes over wages and working conditions of last year. However, where hours of labor are too long there is an opportunity to discuss same with employers to the end that we may get down somewhere close to the eight-hour day the same as all other trades.

MEMBERS should make every effort to pay their dues promptly and try to get a new fellow worker into the organization.

THE ONLY ray of hope for workers to maintain their wages is through the assistance and efficiency of their union.

ALL CLASSES of employees in unorganized industries have received slash after slash in their wages until they are working now for a miserable living—just barely enough to keep body and soul together.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

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Dangerous Judges

Congress is doing a magnificent thing for the working man in approving the anti-injunction bill. But it is not enough. Another task remains before organized labor can be secure from the menace of the injunction.

The federal court must be protected from men like Judge James H. Wilkerson of Illinois and Kenneth Mackintosh of Washington, nominated for the circuit bench by President Hoover.

When Congress passed the Clayton Act in 1914, it thought it had protected labor from the partisan injunction. In language which seems unmistakably clear, it provided that "No such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means to do so."

Six other clauses equally clear of intent to assure the rights of collective bargaining, followed the act.

Yet today more tyrannous injunctions are being issued than ever before. Decisions by federal judges, particularly decisions by a majority of the membership of the United States supreme court, have so interpreted this law that Justice Brandeis said of one of them: "If on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, congress created in the Sherman law and the Clayton act an instrument for imposing restraints

(Continued on Page 11)

MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, OPENING IN MIAMI, FLORIDA, FEBRUARY 19, 1932

THE General Executive Board opened its annual meeting in Miami, Florida, Friday morning, February 19, 1932, at 10:00 a. m.

On roll call by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes all members were reported present.

The General President read a lengthy statement which he had prepared, covering the entire unemployment situation as well as wage scales and working contracts between our unions and employers, pointing out, as it seemed to him, the dangers that lie ahead and advising the General Executive Board members as clearly as possible of the conditions surrounding our International Union at the present time. After listening to the analysis of the situation, as he had prepared it, on his request, it was decided that the document should not be published, since it contained a great deal of important inside information which it was considered best should not be made public at this time.

The General President then stated that he had received a wire from Local Union No. 25 of Boston, Truck Drivers, stating that serious trouble confronted the membership, the employers insisting on opening up the wage scale with a request for a reduction in wages.

In view of the fact that nothing of a definite nature was asked of the General Executive Board, no action was taken on the telegram except that a discussion of the unemployment situation surrounding the local union was participated in by the members of the Board.

Next a letter received from Michael Artery was read. Mr. Artery of Chicago represents a local union of drivers affiliated with the Chicago Teamsters' organization, also the Machinery Handlers, who are affiliated with the Iron Workers' International Union. In this letter it was stated by Mr. Artery that some trouble existed in reference to a school house, where some serious misunderstanding obtained because of the fact that members of Local No. 705, Truck Drivers' Union of Chicago, affiliated with our International organization, was hauling some of this iron. Mr. Artery, in his letter, referred to the fact that the General President, many years ago, in Atlantic City, said that he would not interfere with the status of affairs in the Chicago organization.

The General President then called on Vice-President Berrell, who is secretary-treasurer of Local Union No. 705, Truck Drivers of Chicago, to make a statement and explain the situation. This Brother Berrell did very thoroughly, going into detail especially on that part of the work which has created the misunderstanding and making it clear in the minds of the members of the Board. The General President was ordered by the Board to prepare an answer to Mr. Artery and send same to Chicago. The General President, after a recess, prepared the following answer, which was read before the meeting of the Board, approved by them and ordered sent to Mr. Artery:

Miami, Florida, February 20, 1932.

Mr. Michael Artery,
738 West Madison Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of February 17th, 1932.

I have read same carefully, and note what you say in regard to some statement that you claim I made in Atlantic City some years ago, in the presence of some International Officers, that it was not the intention of our International Union to interfere with your local union.

Of course it is not my intention now, or at any time, to interfere with your local union, but the statement I made, I believe, was in regard to some rumors that were going around, which, in substance, were that if our International was admitted to affiliation with the Building Trades Department that we would immediately demand of the Chicago Building Trades that they only recognize members of our International Organization.

I made this statement, in substance, that we had no intention of asking the Chicago Building Trades to do anything of the kind.

In reference to the controversy which now exists and to which you refer in your letter, which is, in substance, the hauling of iron and steel by the members of Local No. 705 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, I desire to make the following explanation:

Brother Patrick Berrell has given me the following statement of the controversy, which he sets forth as follows:

A small concern, named the Davison Trucking Company, which employs about six men, was bought out by the Willett Trucking Company, and they (the Willett people), as you know, employ members of our Union No. 705. This Davison Trucking Company's men were always members of Michael Gallivan's Local Union No. 705, Chicago Teamsters.

There is a standing agreement of years that when one of our small concerns is bought out by one of the concerns in which Gallivan's men were employed, that our members went into Gallivan's local, and the same rule applied if one of our big trucking companies bought out another concern which employed Gallivan's men; those men automatically joined our organization.

This is the story of this case, and the International Board, now in session, has sustained Brother Berrell in his contention that those men now in the employ of the Willett Trucking Company came into the jurisdiction of Local No. 705, International Organization.

I am conveying this information to you to let you know the exact story as presented to us by Brother Berrell. The International is desirous of harmony, and has no thought of disturbing present mutual conditions in Chicago, especially in the Building Trades, but no unprejudiced person can deny the right, under the circumstances, of these six men holding membership in Local No. 705, International Union, of which Patrick Berrell is the acting head and secretary-treasurer.

The General Executive Board further desires to state for your information that in order to prove their good faith in the matter, if you desire to meet with Brother Berrell and go over this situation with him, if you reach a mutual understanding on any point in this agreement now, the International Union will not interfere.

Trusting you understand our position in this matter, and that it is our desire to act fair and square in this as in all other matters, permit me to remain,

Fraternally yours,
DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

By order of the General Executive Board.

Vice-President Casey offered the following resolution:

I move that in view of the fact that October 1st of this year marks the anniversary of the twenty-fifth year that the General President has served at the head of our organization, and in view of the fact that there are very few instances in the Labor Movement where similar conditions obtain, be it

Resolved, That this General Executive Board do hereby order and decide that proper recognition be given to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the General President, and that our local unions be invited to send representatives to participate in the celebration, which will serve not only as recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary but will be the means of bringing about a reunion, for consultation and other purposes, of many of the leaders of our local unions throughout the United States and Canada; that a committee of three be appointed by the Executive Board to have full charge of the arrangements; that this committee shall be empowered to appoint sub-committees from the several districts, which should include a General Executive Board member and the President of the Joint Council, so that said sub-committees shall take care of arrangements and publicity in their respective districts, to the end that the recognition and the celebration will not only properly mark this outstanding event in the history of our organization, but will make the meeting a success, establishing beneficial results by personal contact that can only be accomplished from time to time by such meetings and gatherings.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted. Carried unanimously.

The following resolution was offered by Vice-President Berrell:

I move that the sum of Ten Thousand ($10,000) Dollars shall be appropriated from the International Treasury, to be used in any manner or method deemed advisable by the committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the General President and his advent into office on October 1, 1907. Unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the above resolution, the following committee was appointed by the Board:

Thomas L. Hughes, Chairman; Thomas J. Farrell, Cincinnati, Treasurer, and John M. Gillespie, Secretary. Also, in accordance with this resolution, this committee has the power to appoint sub-committees to take full charge of the entire affair, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the advent into office of the General President of our International Union.

The General President informed the General Executive Board that he had requested Brother Joseph Markle, President of the Joint Council of Hudson County, New Jersey, also President of Local Union No. 641 of Jersey City, to appear before the Board. The purpose of bringing Brother Markle before the Board was due to the fact that he has been acting as chairman of the committee appointed by the Joint Council to take over the affairs of the Auto Bus Operators' Local No. 461. The story of the Auto Bus Drivers' local union is as follows:

Over a year ago conditions in this local union were in very bad shape; charges and counter-charges that the officers of the local union were not functioning properly were made. The International representatives conducted a hearing in order to find out the truth. The main charges then made were against the Business Agent, Mr. Levy. After careful consideration

and investigation by the International Union and the Joint Council, it was recommended by the Joint Council that the affairs of the local union be taken over by a committee of the Joint Council. The International President then appointed this committee to act as receivers for the local union with full power as receivers, said power giving them the right to remove any and all officers and appoint other officers. Business Agent Levy was removed. Brother Markle was selected to act as chairman of this committee of six. Since that time the committee has been acting very efficiently and has been successful in paying considerable back tax owing the International, as well as straightening out other affairs. Two were appointed to act as business agents for the local union. Said business agents are not members of the local, but are members of Local No. 641 and No. 617. The whole situation was carefully considered by the General Executive Board and after Brother Markle made a lengthy statement explaining everything that could possibly be explained, the General Executive Board reached the following decision and instructed Brother Markle to convey same to the other members of the committee:

That all legitimate bills of the local union should be paid.

That lawyers' fees, which seemed to be exorbitant, should be discussed and, if possible, a reasonable settlement made.

That tire bills contracted by the former business agent should be paid.

An item, however, which was taken into consideration was a claim for $5,000 entered by Levy as back salary and claiming the money is due him. The General Executive Board advised Brother Markle and he, in turn, was to notify the Joint Council and the committee, that this claim should, if necessary, be brought to court, because, in the judgment of the Board, Levy was not entitled to a cent, as apparently his actions were not satisfactory long before he was removed from office, as there were many financial items which were not explained to the satisfaction of the committee or the International Office. It was further recommended, ordered and required that all money of the local union be turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer of the local union and the Secretary-Treasurer properly bonded.

It was further ordered that the chairman of the committee notify the other members that a meeting of said committee be held on a certain day twice a month; that it was the duty of each member of the committee to attend the meetings and if they did not attend, the fault was theirs. It was further stated that a majority of the committee constitutes a quorum and have a right to transact all legitimate business.

It was further agreed that changing the number of the local and other things of that kind would not have any legal effect on the present status of the union, as it had been found in other states, under similar circumstances, that such actions were believed to be only a subterfuge and the local union is responsible for all legitimate bills contracted by the officers. It was, therefore, deemed advisable that the number and title of the local union remain as at present unless some other unforeseen circumstances arise.

It was further agreed and decided that so long as the local union is in the hands of the receivers and the committee from the Joint Council, that the committee, by majority vote, shall have the power to appoint any and all officers.

It was further decided that the petition sent in containing several names, written in pencil, some of which did not look authentic, said petition calling for an election of officers and that the handling of the affairs of the local be turned over to the membership, the time was not appropriate for

such action. Consequently the Board decided to refuse request of the petition.

It was further stated by the members of the General Executive Board that they were perfectly satisfied with conditions now obtaining, that is, the manner in which the affairs of the local were being conducted. It was further decided that the handling of the affairs of the local should remain in the hands of the receivers for some time to come, unless there was a substantial change in the situation.

The General President next read a letter which also contains copy of a telegram which he sent to Mr. Daniel Willard, Chairman of the Railroad Executives in Chicago, during the time the Railroad Executives were meeting with the representatives of the railroad organizations for the purpose of discussing the wage question, in which instance the railroad companies were asking for a general reduction in wages:

Indianapolis, Indiana, January 19, 1932.

Mr. Daniel Willard, Chairman,
Railroad Executives,
Palmer House,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mr. Willard:

Last night I sent you the following telegram:

> This evening's papers quote you as representing group of Railroad Executives and agreeing with railroad union officials that railroads would give employment on busses and trucks controlled by railroad companies to unemployed railroad workers. International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs have for forty years enjoyed jurisdiction over all truck drivers and chauffeurs no matter where employed, in the United States and Canada. American Federation of Labor has repeatedly confirmed said jurisdiction. Hundreds of express and truck drivers and chauffeurs employed by railroads now in our membership. Any agreement with railroad groups now in conference interfering with this jurisdiction will only cause more trouble and confusion and will be in direct violation of all decisions and rulings of the American Federation of Labor. Letter following confirming this telegram.
>
> DANIEL J. TOBIN, President,
> International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

If the conference now going on in Chicago was correctly quoted by the newspapers, it was stated that the committee had agreed with the committee of the Labor group that railroad workers now out of employment, or out of employment in the future, would be given work on bus lines or truck lines controlled now, or in the future, by the railroad companies. I therefore desire to repeat the statement contained in my telegram, that this condition will no doubt bring about a very serious misunderstanding between many of the labor organizations in view of the fact that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, which organization has worked in harmony with railroad organizations, would be confronted with a serious jurisdiction dispute.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in 1899, with the right to organize all Teamsters in the United States and Canada. Later, due to the revolution, or

change, within the industry, the charter was amended, extending our jurisdiction to cover chauffeurs.

We have 100,000 members in our organization and if a railroad man loses his job as brakeman, etc., if he is able to operate a regular truck as chauffeur and is given this employment it will create endless dispute. Several thousand men who are drivers and chauffeurs in the employment of the Railway Express Agency hold membership in our organization. The same is true of truck lines which are partly owned, or controlled, by railroad companies working in and around Chicago, San Francisco, and other places. Several of our big truckmen operate over-the-road trucks from St. Louis to Boston.

Our International Union is absolutely in favor, and went on record in one of our conventions held not long ago, as being desirous of having this unfair competition to railroads regulated the same as the railroads, under the Interstate Commerce Commission. We are also opposed to the individual owners who run their trucks on the roads of our country in opposition to the railroads and have no responsibility.

I trust before any such agreement is entered into with the railroad organizations that you will take these facts into consideration, because I am hopeful that the time will come when railroads will operate their own trucks, the same as is done in England and Canada. We will do whatever we can, through our influence with legislative bodies, to bring about this condition.

The operation of a truck is a serious problem and a man who has been employed by a railroad company doing a certain kind of work may prove incompetent or unqualified to operate a truck hauling freight through the congested areas of our country, especially in large cities, and if there is any understanding that railroad workers who are being dispensed with in the several employments, due to slackness of work, if said classes are given preference, through seniority rights, or otherwise, I can not too strongly impress upon you the seriousness of such a situation and the confusion and disagreements that will obtain.

Trusting you and your associates will give this matter some consideration, permit me to remain,

Sincerely yours,
DANIEL J. TOBIN, General President.

To this letter of mine Mr. Willard replied as follows:

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company
Office of the President
Baltimore, Md.

At Chicago, January 21, 1932.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,
General President, International Brotherhood
of Teamsters and Chauffeurs,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My Dear Mr. Tobin:

Your letter of January 19th is received and I also received the message which you quoted therein.

I have carefully read all that is said in your two communications and I spoke to President Robertson, of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, about them. Mr. Robertson tells me that there is nothing that we have been discussing in our conferences here which could be construed as

in any degree at variance with the interests that you represent. I gather from what Mr. Robertson said that he understands the situation and that it is not his intention to bring up for discussion any matter that is likely to raise a jurisdictional question.

I appreciate your courtesy in bringing the matter to my attention.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL WILLARD.

The General President called to the attention of the members of the General Executive Board that as Editor he was compelled to change over the entire mailing system of the Journal; that the system under which we have been working for years has become antiquated and we are the only one, as far as we know, now using this old-time mailing system, which was installed in International Headquarters about thirty years ago. We have secured facts and figures as to the cost of installing this system, which amounts, approximately, to $3,400. However, he further explained, once the system is installed, it would, from year to year, cost less than the present system, by eliminating the expense attached to the purchase of stencils, wrapping paper for the Journal, etc. The amount mentioned above includes the cost of labor of two or three persons necessary in turning over the present mailing list, etc. In other words, the entire expenses would be covered by the amount mentioned.

He further stated that while the Seattle convention gave him the power to select and appoint a man to look after the editorial work of the Journal, that so far he had not done anything towards appointing anyone to take over this work; that the Cincinnati convention again went into the matter, giving him the right to appoint someone to do this work. He stated to the Board that he had made an offer or endeavored to get the service of a certain person, but failed, but undoubtedly would have to appoint someone in the near future; that whoever he appointed, said person could also be delegated on confidential business of the organization whenever necessary. He further stated that the work of the organization, instead of decreasing, was continually growing, so that he felt compelled to try to relieve himself of some of it. He assured the Board that the policies established and advocated through the columns of our Journal would still be carried out, no matter who was doing the writing, because, of course, the General President would still remain the acting official editor of our International Journal. He stated he was simply reporting conditions to the Board for their information.

A communication sent to the International President by Brother Peats, Secretary of the Indianapolis Local Union No. 135, was next taken up by the Board. In this communication Brother Peats makes complaint against the Truck Drivers' Union of Chicago, claiming they were shutting out some members of the Indianapolis local hauling over the road loads in and out of Chicago. Vice-President Berrell was asked to make an explanation on this subject, which he did. He stated that any legitimate local union whose members come into Chicago with a book properly stamped, that said member was not interfered with by the Chicago organization, but that so-called "skinners," who join organizations over night in outlying towns, paying a small initiation fee into said organizations, due to the fact that they otherwise could not haul into or out of Chicago, that he believed that class would not be protected or guaranteed protection in Chicago, in view of the fact that there are hundreds of Chicago drivers, legitimate trade unionists, who are out of employment.

The statement of Brother Berrell was received by the Board as satisfactory and the members were of the opinion that said statement will be carried out by Brother Berrell, and any other officer in Chicago, under similar conditions.

The General President read a telegram from Local Union No. 25 of Boston, sent by Secretary Joseph J. Hunt, asking for the endorsement of a strike for 500 truck drivers against a substantial reduction in wages and abolition of certain working conditions. Because of the fact that the employers refused to consider arbitration the General Executive Board granted the request.

The General President read a telegram received from John P. McLaughlin, President of the San Francisco Joint Council, in which he stated that the Milk Wagon Drivers of Oakland were asking for the endorsement of a strike; that the Joint Council had endorsed their request; that the cause of the strike was a reduction in wages and furthermore the employers refused to submit the matter to arbitration. The request of the local union was granted for the reason that the employers refused arbitration.

I might add here for the benefit of our membership that these endorsements, both in Boston and Oakland, were granted because the employers refused arbitration, but we have been informed since that they have consented to arbitration.

The attention of the Board was called to a lengthy communication received from the Secretary of the Joint Council of New York, Mr. Thomas J. Lyons, relative to the election in the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 584 of that city. The substance of the communication is as follows:

It seems that the Joint Council of New York appointed a committee that was to have full charge of the election of that local in order to see that the election was conducted in an honest manner. Brother Lyons, who was chairman of the election committee, asked for the approval of the local on everything that had been done by the committee during the election; they saw that each member who voted had his book stamped up to date and everything that could possibly be done to give our members in that local a square deal was done, but that after the election was over some of the members had run into court and applied for an injunction restraining the duly-elected officers from functioning.

The members of the General Executive Board were satisfied from the report made by Brother Lyons and the statements made by Vice-President Cashal that everything was honest, open, and above board and the election carried on in accordance with the laws of the International. The Board, therefore, approved the election and condemned the members who had first run into the courts of our country with the affairs of our organization before appealing to the courts of our International organization, through the Joint Council and the General Executive Board. I might add here, while the matter has been taken into court, a decision has not yet been rendered and we are quite hopeful that the judge in the case after going over the evidence will see that the election in Local No. 584 was an honest one.

A question has arisen in Local Union No. 471, Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees of Minneapolis, Minn., as to their right to have a by-law in their local compelling members who are not working and have not worked at their craft for some time, because of their age, etc., to take a withdrawal card from the local. The case is as follows:

Local Union No. 471 pays somewhere around $20.00 a week sick bene-

fits. They also pay a death benefit of about $1,000. Their dues are only $3.00 a month. They find a number of their members getting old. These men are laid off. The local feels that those men not employed are not entitled to membership, as, in most instances, there is very little hope of them getting employment in the future in that industry. In accordance with our laws a man cannot be given a withdrawal card until he obtains employment at some other craft. It is also claimed that while out of employment they are looking for work at the craft and, being paid up in their dues, under such circumstances, they can not be given a withdrawal card. The General Executive Board, however, realizes and recognizes the seriousness of a situation such as now exists in Local No. 471. It was therefore decided by the General Executive Board that the local union has the right to make any by-law it desires relative to its sick benefit and death benefit; that the International has nothing whatever to do with the payment of benefits by the local union, so long as the International Union is satisfied that there is not any wrongdoing going on such as misappropriation of its money or favoritism shown in dispensing the funds of the local union. In other words, that old members who are not now working at this craft can not be given a withdrawal card, but the local may adopt a by-law relieving the local of the payment of sick or death benefits if they have not been employed at the craft for a certain length of time.

The General Executive Board also expressed the opinion that it was utterly impossible for any local union to pay such benefits as those paid by Local No. 471 on such small monthly dues.

The General Executive Board decided that the Board members and visitors should spend a day at Palm Beach. Therefore, it was regularly moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted, so the Board members made the trip to Palm Beach—a distance of nearly one hundred miles—and a very delightful dinner and day was enjoyed by the members of the Board on Sunday, February 21st.

A telegram from Local No. 162, Portland, Oregon, was received and read in which it was stated that notice was being posted that a reduction in wages was to be put into effect on a certain date which would affect a large percentage of the membership, mostly men driving trucks over the road between Portland and Seattle. Brother Casey made a statement relative to the case, as did Brother Beck, who was visiting the Board meeting on other matters pertaining to the organization. The Board decided that the matter be referred to them for action and recommendation immediately upon their return to the western coast.

The General President brought to the attention of the Board the fact that at the last Convention of our International in Cincinnati, we should have amended the name or title of our International Union. He stated the word "stablemen" should be stricken from the title, as we no longer have any local unions of stablemen. However, as same was overlooked, it would now have to be deferred until our next convention.

It was also suggested and there was a lengthy discussion on the subject of whether or not we should apply for jurisdiction over aviators, as hundreds of aviators were being turned out each week by schools of aviation; that these men were nothing more or less than certain kinds of chauffeurs—chauffeurs of the air; that many of our young members were taking up the vocation of aviation; that one of our organizers, Brother Beck, who was attending the board meeting, was an aviator during the war and made the

statement that it was just as easy, from his knowledge of the work, to guide a motor in the air as it was to guide one on the streets.

The General President went on to explain it was only a question of time when large shipments of parcel post matter, freight and passenger hauling, would be carried on from one end of the country to the other by large transportation ships of the air; that he had visited a large hangar in Miami where there were two of these large transportation ships and, in his judgment, the time was not far off when general safety in the air would obtain as much as now obtains on the ground, and that it was our duty to protect the International by making arrangements to take into membership aviators. He also called attention to the fact that recently there was a strike among these chauffeurs (aviators) of the air because their wages were being cut until they were receiving very little for their work. He also explained he believed these chauffeurs of the air belong to us as much as a chauffeur on a milk truck, a bakery truck, or trucks of any other branch of our craft; that it was only a question of time when these aviators, or chauffeurs of the air, would be forced to organize in order to obtain for themselves any kind of decent wages and working conditions.

A general discussion of the subject took place, but as no request had been received from this class of men, no action was required and further action was deferred to a future date.

Discussion pertaining to the Labor Movement in general took place, especially relative to the banking situation and the fact that many banks, in which were deposited the funds of our local organizations, had failed, thus causing considerable suffering among our locals.

After further discussions relative to the situation prevailing throughout the country and the possibility of what the future might bring us, the General Executive Board completed its business and adjourned to meet again on October 1st of this year in a city to be later designated.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

Dangerous Judges

(Continued from Page 1)

upon labor which remind us of involuntary servitude."

As long as judges posses the power to construe, they possess the power to alter the intent of written laws, and lawmakers have no recourse save in the right of the senate to prevent appointment of unsuitable men to the federal bench.

Judge Parker, nominated for the Supreme Court two years ago, was one of the federal judges who has used judicial power to set aside the protection which the Clayton act tried to give workers. He very properly was refused confirmation by the senate.

Judges Wilkerson and Mackintosh, who have been nominated for the Circuit Court of Appeals, a position powerful in itself, and also a stepping stone to the higher court, have issued some of the most indefensible injunctions in the history of this country.

If they were to participate in construing the new anti-injunction bill it is extremely doubtful whether even its sweeping declaration in behalf of workers could protect labor's rights.

For the same reason that it killed the appointment of Parker, the senate should vote down Wilkerson and Mackintosh.—Indianapolis Times.

EDITORIAL

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

IT IS TRUE that organized workers, here and there, have been forced to accept reductions in wages, but it has only been one reduction, and in a majority of cases their wages are still higher and better than other classes in the community. You see this in the papers.

In order that workers may protect their wages they must belong to the union, as only through their unions have workers been able to hold up their wages and conditions. If men fall away from their unions, quit paying their dues, and if they don't encourage other men to come into the union, but allow their locals to become weaker, you may rest assured wages will go down and down until finally there will be a condition next to slavery.

It is not enough that men pay their dues, attend their meetings and listen to reason. They should not argue just for the sake of argument; should not allow themselves to be influenced by these foolish fault-finders who cannot do anything except a lot of knocking, because there are men who never have a good word for anything or anybody. Now is their harvest because they plead to the prejudices of the mob; they point out with their sardonic smile the fact that men have only part-time work; that some of the employers are hedging on the payment of overtime and doing other things in violation and contrary to the rules, regulations and understanding with the unions. They never take into consideration that the times in which we are living are subnormal; that the whole world is being throttled by this industrial stagnation which has paralyzed our entire system of economics; that all the theories known or advanced in former depressions, or which ruled the game in other industrial panics, have been wiped away, because never before did we go through what we are now going through, what we have gone through for the past two years and what we may, perhaps, have to go through for another year or two.

The confirmed critic or knocker who sneeringly insinuates that the officers of the union could do this or could do that is the greatest menace we now have in our Labor Movement. He never points to the fact that in department stores, automobile factories, and other places, where millions of unorganized workers are employed, that their wages have been cut and cut until there is practically nothing left for the worker. No, he only points to the fact that union men today are not enjoying that independence, that self-assertiveness which prevailed during the war because of the condition which now obtains, when men have only a few days' work each week. He does not point to the fact that employers in many industries, especially in our trade, are having a hard time meeting their pay roll week after week. No, his brain is not large enough to vision that condition. Place him in the position of any of the officers now elected to represent unions and who are on the road trying to hold unions together and he would prove a complete failure, as that type always fails. Of course any man can go out and arouse men who are out of work into a condition of frenzy and drive them on to desperation. Any man can get up on the floor of the meeting of the union and attack the officers and point out conditions which now obtain that did not obtain two or three years ago and which will not obtain in two or three years from now if we hold our unions together. These chronic disturbers

usually have an ulterior motive. Ask him what his remedy for the situation is and his answer will be so round-about and indirect that it will be laughable. He cannot offer one constructive thought, or idea, to change conditions or improve the present situation. All he can do is to knock, find fault and endeavor to create discontent, and the pity of it all is that sensible men listen to ballyhoo of this kind which will eventually destroy the union. No doubt this is the object of those chronic knockers and kickers within the union. It would not be so bad if these individuals would confine their miserable fault-finding and suspicious actions within the meetings. No, they go on the outside among the men at railroad stations, at steamship lines, and other terminals, where men are congregated loading and unloading their trucks; into dairies and garages, where they can get into a corner and spew out their poisonous insinuations and knocks without fear of contradiction because there is not any opportunity for the officers to defend themselves. They never bring out the fact that were it not for unions men would be working for one-third of what they are getting, accepting in addition the knocks, kicks, slurs and abuse of the employers without any hope of ever getting a hearing. Nine chances out of ten, individuals of this kind would not be employed at all were it not for the union. If employers abused this class as much as they abuse their officers, they would want to burn them at the stake.

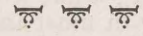
It has ever been thus in the history of all countries and in the midst of every great crisis. The much beloved and suffering Lincoln was surrounded on all sides by men willing to crucify him, by men who were spreading distrust and dissension behind his back, by men who faced him and told him that his actions in trying to hold the North and the South together by abolishing slavery was nothing short of murder and would bring our nation down to such a low level that some monarch waiting in Europe would again take hold of us.

No one can picture the misery and suffering of our immortal Lincoln brought about by the tongues of men who called themselves Americans and who should have been fighting for the same principle for which Lincoln was fighting. They never gave Lincoln credit for trying to prevent the war between the North and the South or for being willing to reimburse the southern holders of slaves for their property before the war began. Those knockers of Lincoln were not wise enough to see that things were much disturbed, that business was demoralized, that their money was being taken away in taxes and there was considerable suffering and discontent among the people. When Lincoln asked: "What would you have, half free and half slave?" they ducked the answer in most instances. We could go back further to the days of Washington, where the knockers called him a young firebrand who was trying to establish a kingdom for himself.

Is there any man who does not understand the suffering of Wilson, who was assailed even within the halls of Congress for endeavoring to set the world free from the tentacles of militarism. I, myself, attended a meeting in a public hall where a congressman-at-large made the statement that he had just returned from France and while traveling through that country he saw hundreds of dead soldiers lying on the roadside and that the blood of every French soldier could be placed on the head of President Wilson. That congressman is now deceased, or has passed away; the man who almost accused President Wilson of murder, and this outside the halls of

Congress. Some who were in the Cabinet of the President of the United States were stirring up trouble against him; were willing to crucify him. There were members of his cabinet who wanted to impeach him because they could never use him in some of the dirty schemes in which they were mixed up. There were men in his cabinet who were negotiating with the enemies of our nation; who were willing to bring our country into trouble with some of the southern republics. I also remember that some of those cabinet members were forced to resign, yet President Wilson, during all those months of suffering, never exposed them. In all of his autobiographies, nothing was ever said about the treachery which existed even among government officials and especially among President Wilson's so-called closest friends, as well as among the members of other political parties, who caused him great suffering and were practically responsible for his death. A certain Senator in the East, who has since passed away, a man with a brilliant mind, attacked President Wilson so badly that had he made the same statement in any other country he would have been charged with treason to his government, and all because that certain Senator was jealous of the popularity, the power and the victory which obtained under President Wilson's banner. It was further stated that this attack was made because this man was angry, for the reason he was not appointed as one of the commissioners to sit in at the peace conference.

So it is in the Labor Movement. I know that we have throughout the country eight million unemployed, with others who are employed only two or three days each week, owing to the industrial condition prevailing, so there are hundreds of those crying ghouls, those sharks within our unions who are doing everything to destroy the confidence of the membership in their organizations and in their officers. Blindly, or otherwise, they are attempting to destroy the only thing left the workers which has made such progress for trade unionists and their families in the United States and Canada. To our members and the trade union movement in general I make this appeal: Don't let those scurrilous, lying knockers break up your union. Don't forget that the trade union movement, like other institutions, such as banks, churches, political parties, corporations of great magnitude, all are fighting for their very life, and we expect you to do your share. Don't be carried away by those knockers. Vow and promise and pledge that you will stick close to your union and try to build it up—not tear it down—and when this awful industrial stagnation passes over, mark my word, those of us who live will see a stronger, a better and a more militant organization of labor than ever before existed in our country.



YOU NO DOUBT READ a few days ago in the newspapers about the riot in the Ford plant at Dearborn, Michigan. Does this indicate anything? That five thousand men marched out to this big plant may not prove anything and may not mean anything, but it makes men think. Of course, it is against the law to destroy the property of any individual and nothing can obtain from rioting. But, the same might be said of the hungry men and women of Paris when they stormed the royal palace during the revolution. The same might be said of Russia when the mob destroyed the reign of the Romanoffs. No, I am not insinuating, encouraging or suggesting revolution in our country, because we are living in the greatest country ever visioned in the mind of

man, but had I been in Russia or in Paris in those days I would have been a revolutionist because it would be better to die fighting for a principle than to have myself and my family gradually starving to death. In our country we have other remedies much better than bloodshed. Remember we are not living under the scepter of a tyrant monarch. The masses of our people are educated and the power of the ballot, if properly used, will change conditions. A great Irish patriot once said: "The pen is mightier than the sword." Such a statement is true only under a certain form of government. It is true in our country. Education of the masses will bring about the reforms which are absolutely necessary to change conditions.

There is no reason why the plant of Henry Ford should have been attacked instead of some other plant, except for the fact that he is supposed to be immensely wealthy, with an income of several millions, and that he has done very little to relieve the suffering and starvation of the people in the district in which he lives. All he has done is to make automobiles which are reasonably cheap and on the sale of which he has piled up millions upon millions of dollars. It is true he has furnished work in times of prosperity, but in time of slackness and dullness and a panic such as now exists, he has not done anything with his piled up millions to help relieve the starving multitudes. As a man, we have nothing against Henry Ford. We will go further and say that we think he is a good man, living a clean life, scrupulously observing the rules of decency as applied to the American home. But that is not all that a good man should do. He should be a public-spirited man helping, through the millions he has accumulated, in relieving suffering. At least, it may be said of the Rockefeller family that they have spent millions and millions in seeking out ways and means of abolishing and preventing disease, spreading sunshine and happiness through the establishment of hospitals and by endeavoring to bring better health into the families of the poor as well as bringing relief through scientific advancement to the peoples of the world.

Henry Ford is not breaking any law in piling up his millions. He is not to blame. The laws of our country are to blame for allowing this, as I have said on more than one occasion in the columns of this Journal. When a man's income amounts to two or three hundred million dollars a year, it is wrong and at least three-fourths of the amount should be taken away through taxation, and, under the laws of taxation, should be distributed by the government to the millions now starving.

The eyes of the nation have been directed to the scene, above referred to, which took place recently in this small town just outside of Detroit. Newspapers and public writers, of course, have condemned it. They could not do otherwise because it was a violation of the law, but intelligent men are doing some thinking, because they realize that where there is a sore on the surface of the skin which does not heal and is causing discomfort continuously, eventually such a sore will develop into a cancer. If a spot develops on the lung of our present political governmental institutions that spot, the same as one on the lung of a human being, will destroy the entire body unless it is cleared away. The rumblings of the storm always precede the awful hurricane and the outbreak in Dearborn very much resembles a storm. This outbreak, however, was composed of but a small fragment of the army of the unemployed, but we say to all clear-thinking men of our nation, to our political leaders, to our large bankers and wealthy manufacturers, don't try to laugh off that incident; it means more than just a surface explosion. We

only hope that industrial conditions will improve to such an extent that one year from today the depression, hunger and starvation, as well as the rioting in Dearborn, will exist only as an unpleasant memory from which we will have received, perhaps, a necessary education.

A GREAT MANY of our local unions are getting away from the law relative to the distribution and depositing of their funds. The Constitution plainly states that all bills must be paid by check, said checks to be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and countersigned by the President of the local, or some other officer delegated by the local.

If a local union has $20,000 in its treasury, $15,000 of that amount should be deposited in a permanent fund, subject to withdrawal only upon the signatures of two or three officers. The remaining $5,000 should be used as a checking account, and if the President is not a salaried officer of the local, but is working on his truck each day, he should come to the office of the local to countersign checks at a stated time agreed to by the Secretary-Treasurer and the local Executive Board.

This is the law and it should be observed. If this law was always observed our local unions might not suffer so many shortages on the part of local secretary-treasurers. The secretary-treasurer of a local union should be properly bonded; also the business agent who is out on the street collecting money for the local. He should be bonded in a sum sufficient to cover the amount he carries with him from day to day. However, only in cases of extreme necessity, or in an emergency, should a business agent hold out money collected longer than one day. In other words, when the business agent returns to the office of the local in the afternoon he should turn in to the secretary-treasurer his collections for the day.

The money of the International Union is deposited in the name of the International, in responsible banks, and is subject to withdrawal only on check signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer and countersigned by the General President. Due to the fact that the General President is on the road and out of the General Office a great part of the time and that the work of the organization must continue, our Convention made provision that a small portion of our funds, not to exceed $5,000, would be subject to withdrawal on one-signature check, or checks, signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, in order that current expenses and bills, as they come in, may be paid. The Convention made this provision due to the fact that the General President is not always in the office and the Secretary-Treasurer is required, and does keep up, this individual checking account to about the maximum, which is not to exceed $5,000. If a check is written for $6,000 or $10,000 for strike benefits or other expenses, said check could not be cashed until first countersigned by the General President. It would have to be forwarded to him for his signature, no matter where he is. In other words, it requires the signature of both the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer to make said check cashable or payable.

This is the old standard and necessary law of the International Union which has been in operation for over thirty years. We have found this system not only practical but also convenient and businesslike, and if local unions will observe the same rule there will be fewer misunderstandings and shortages in the funds of our local unions.

WHEN YOU get a heavy cold during the spring months, if you can possibly do so remain in your home, because all doctors now agree that the common cold, which stiffens you up and gives you an unpleasant headache, is liable to lead to other things. When we are young we can fight off the common cold with our powerful vitality, but as we grow older a cold becomes more dangerous, so no chance should be taken because pneumonia, which develops in the spring, is a great scourge and reaper of the human race.

WORKING PEOPLE, unfortunately, have so little that it is very nearly impossible for them to remain at home and nurse a cold. However, when you become so sick that it is punishment for you to go out on your truck, you should make the sacrifice of losing one or two days' pay in order that you may not be laid up for a month.

IT IS NOW definitely known and understood by medical science that most diseases, when taken in time, may be overcome. A spot on the lung, if noticed in time, may be cleared up by medical treatment. All outside or skin cancers may be eliminated by proper medical aid when first noticed. We don't want you to run to the doctor for every little ailment you have, but when it is a case that does not respond to your local treatment, such as a sore in the mouth from a sharp tooth or a constant sore on the lip from smoking, don't neglect it.

GREAT CREDIT is due the American Medical Association for the information it disseminates to the public through its monthly bulletin and through the columns of its magazine. Whatever advice we give in this Journal on physical ailments, the information is usually obtained from the best medical writers. Don't pay too much attention to medicines and lotions advertised over the radio, because they make the greatest fake medicine appear to be the salvation of the human race through the wonderful word-picture describing their great merit as presented by some favorite announcer over a favorite station. Lotions, salves and medicines should be looked into carefully and advice should be obtained either from a dentist or doctor before becoming constant users of patent medicines.

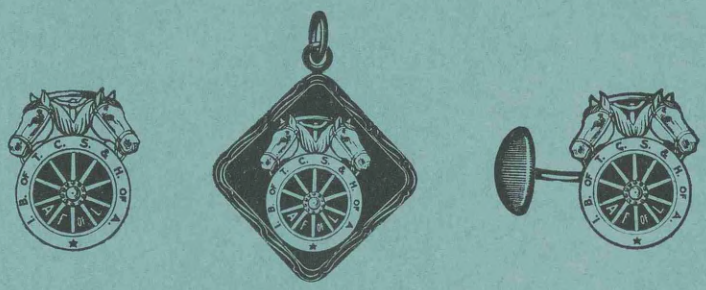
THE HUMAN SYSTEM is perhaps the most perfect machine ever conceived, so perfect that it is admitted by many atheists that there was something greater than natural power having to do with the perfect assembling of the human machine. The point is this: If that machine is given a reasonable chance to regulate itself, it will do so without quack aid or artificial medicines. This does not mean that when one is run down and takes the germ of pneumonia into his system that he should not immediately look out for himself by calling a doctor, because it is very necessary and should be done at once, just the same as the motor in your car, there may be certain things you can do to help a little, but when it reaches the point that it refuses absolutely to function, you must take it to a high-grade mechanic who understands its trouble. The doctor is a first-class human mechanic, but, as you know from experience, some are better mechanics than others.

Official Magazine of the

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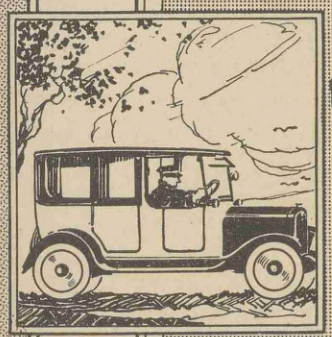
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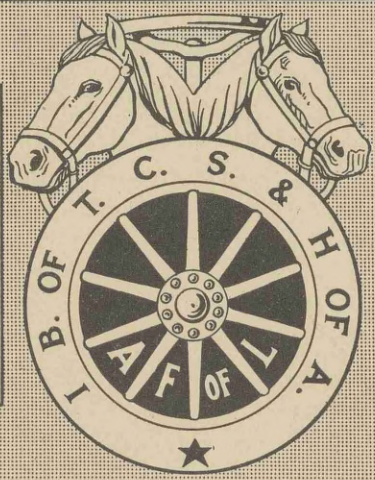
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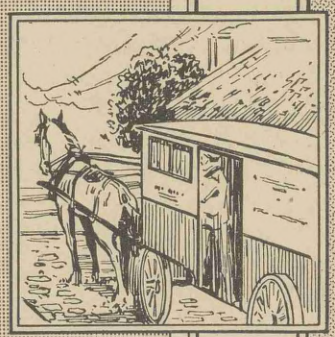
MAY, 1932

Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA











THE OFFICES in International Headquarters close at noon on Saturday. Telegrams and correspondence arriving after twelve o'clock Saturday will not be answered until Monday morning.

MOST ALL OTHER labor offices in this city close Friday night. We, however, have not closed Saturday forenoon because of the disturbed conditions existing throughout the country and because we felt it would be too long to hold up questions of strike, and other important matters, from Friday evening at five o'clock until Monday morning.

DON'T FORGET, we will not transact important business over the long-distance phone. Telephone conversations are not official and the International President will refuse to answer all questions or give out important information pertaining to strikes, lockouts, or other matters, over the telephone, for many reasons, but most especially because they are not official. In other words, there is no record of the conversation and besides we seldom know with whom we are talking.

ALL MATTERS and questions pertaining to the Official Magazine, to the Constitution, to organizing and to strikes, must be sent to the International President for decision or explanation. All questions pertaining to finances, such as per capita tax, initiation stamps, etc., must be sent to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

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Business Will Cure Depression

Washington.—"It is often said that we have just as many people, just as much money, just as many plants and machines, and just as many acres of farm land as we had in 1929, and it is difficult for people to understand why, in a country which has a surplus of food, shelter, and all of the other things that we need millions should be without employment," said Secretary of Commerce Lamont in a radio address explaining the causes of the business depression and the business men's remedies.

"The truth is that the difference between good times and bad times is simply one of balance," continued the Secretary. "In good times 95 to 98 per cent of the people who usually work are working. There is a market for the things they are producing. There is a balance between production and consumption."

Secretary Lamont explained that just as the business depression, with over 5,000,000 unemployed, had been brought about by the "normal operation of economic forces," so the recovery must also be the result of economic forces, guided as far as possible by business leaders.

He thought that business leadership would bring about a "better balance in industrial affairs" by "insuring through proper distribution of income that consuming power will expand in step with advancing production," and by "accumulating ample reserves in prosperous years to carry us through depressions that may

come in future years in spite of every effort to avoid them."

Secretary Lamont said he had little use for depression cures that called for material changes in our economic system or which demanded government intervention. He expressed complete confidence in business men to bring back prosperity if legislative bodies refrain from meddling in business matters.

The return of the prosperity which he visioned "will come about not by revolutionary change—by the imposition of any super plan of government or industrial control—by the scrapping of our present economic system which in spite of its shortcomings has made ours the greatest industrial nation of all time.

"Rather must our chief reliance for working out a better balance be upon private initiative. This is the principle on which most of our economic problems in the past have been solved, as well as that on which we have built our advance in national wellbeing.

"The government can help industry to help itself, but business must be its own physician."—Exchange.

Machine Age Does Not Add to Happiness

Our much vaunted machine age, in which those who own and operate industry refuse to employ millions of workers and thereby place in jeopardy their right to live except by charity or crime, has not resulted in making life happier for the masses, declares Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees, director of research for the Eastman Kodak Company, in a symposium on engineering progress conducted by the Engineering Foundation.

Dr. Mees's statement takes issue with a declaration signed by the presidents of the outstanding engineering societies that the machine age has promoted human happiness.

So-called labor-saving machinery has not added greatly to the leisure of the masses, and in general economic and allied conditions in Athens 4,000 years ago had advantages over those of today, Dr. Mees points out.

"In those days there was more leisure, less pressure, more oportunity for the exchange of ideas, less emphasis on material things. There is little that a man can get today which he could not have had in Athens.

"It may perhaps be claimed that the urban worker has gained greatly in comfort by the progress in engineering. It may be true that a factory operative in a modern American textile mill has a much greater chance of happiness than a corresponding operative in an English mill town seventy years ago. But it seems to me that the lot of the modern worker should be compared more properly with the poorer classes of the great cities of the ancient world, before the machines of the engineer had begun to replace the handwork of the craftsman.

"As for progress in culture, the modern world is a very much less satisfactory one than the world in the past. Culture demands primarily leisure, and at the present leisure is conspicuously lacking in the world."

Dr. Mees regarded it as a waste of time to discuss the question of stopping scientific progress.

"Scientific progress will continue to accelerate," he said. "In my opinion, that acceleration will finally end in a revolution in our whole social and economic life," so that "in some respects the life of the future will be closer to the life of the past than it will be to the life of today.

"This utopia of the future may be possible primarily because of engineering progress, and in that sense some time engineering progress may be a blessing to mankind. Up to the present I doubt whether, on the whole, it has been."

Tragedy of Jobless Pictured by McGrady

Cumberland, Md.—"We are now going into our third winter of excessive unemployment with its by-products of hunger, despair and disease, not to mention the loss of morale," declared Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, in an address on economic conditions before the Cumberland Trades Council.

"Unemployment cannot help but be a permanent problem," McGrady continued, "when all of us know that according to the best figures obtainable approximately two million jobs have been permanently eliminated from the production and transportation industries by modern machinery. Yet with the elimination of these skilled workers our industries are capable of producing more in volume and value than ever before."

"Approximately twenty millions of our people are living in poverty and eight millions exist only with the help of charity, and all of this in spite of the fact that our granaries are overflowing with hundreds of millions of bushels of grain.

"In the industrial centers, where goods are capable of being turned out in larger quantities than ever before, we find want and hunger stalking the streets and men, women and children have been digging in garbage cans, raking over the refuse, trying to find something to eat in order to keep life in their bodies.

"Today there are more than six million working men and women without employment of any kind, and six million more working only part time.

"The United States Health Service recently declared that more than six million of our school children are suffering from mal-nutrition, making them easy victims of many serious diseases.

"Authentic testimony shows that the hospitals are reporting an alarming rise in the types of physical trouble due to undernourishment, and all schools are reporting a marked decline of mental alertness among the pupils and a marked appearance of physical lassitude.

"We cannot now estimate the tragic consequences which will flow from such developments. Unemployment and its consequent poverty is reaching into the lives of men and women in all walks of life."

Mr. McGrady unhesitatingly and positively charged those who own and control our industries with being responsible for the present deplorable conditions.

"We solemnly remind industry," he said, "that its right to exist, its right tions. If it is unmindful of these sanctions, it will be at its peril.

"Industrial leaders must forget that industry is created solely for profit. Industry and business now and in the future must be considered as institutions created for the purpose of serving and supplying all social needs created for the good of humanity.

"Industry is indeed facing the alternative that it must demonstrate the point that private initiative, private enterprise and private ownership are superior to any other form of ownership and industrial control. If they fail to prove it, this control and ownership will be regulated by others for the good of all and the safety of the nation."—News Letter.

Russia places the soil above humanity and works the people to death for a small recompense, the principal one that they be returned to the soil after being so hard driven that they are not able to survive—as the poor beasts of burden. After while Russia will exterminate humanity in this inhumane persistence, while the birds and the beasts of prey will stalk through the giant projects that human hands are building.—Exchange.

EDITORIAL

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE PASSAGE of Labor's Injunction Bill by an overwhelming majority of the House and Senate and over the signature of the President gives to Labor the relief it has sought for years and is, perhaps, the greatest victory Labor has gained in many years from a legislative standpoint.

Solidarity and the enormous assistance and co-operation of national and international organizations, and the friends of Labor, acting jointly with the American Federation of Labor, and its legislative committee, is entirely responsible for the passage of this law.

Anyone who understands the feelings of President Hoover and his close advisors in Washington fully realizes that the signing of this bill was a pretty hard pill for Mr. Hoover to swallow. I make the above statement without bitterness, knowing, as I feel I do, the composition of President Hoover and his feelings towards Labor. Had it not been election year with the necessity for the Republican party, of which Mr. Hoover is active head, needing every possible vote, and with the agitation now prevailing all over the country, it is my personal opinion, Mr. Hoover would not have signed the bill. I think I know what I am talking about and I make this statement without any partisan feeling.

Mr. Hoover signed the bill which destroys the power of the "yellow dog" contract and guarantees to a man when charged with the violation of an injunction, in a labor dispute, the right of trial by jury. Mr. Hoover as far as I have been able to find out, did not issue any statement as to whether or not he believed in said legislation. It is customary for the President of the United States, when signing a measure of such an important nature, which has been before the House and Senate for many years, and which may affect the future course of the judiciary, I repeat, it is customary for the President, when signing such a bill, to make a statement as to his reasons for so acting. At any rate, it would not have been inappropriate or unexpected by Labor to have had him say a word as to why he believed in the necessity for this legislation which Labor has been endeavoring to obtain for a number of years. On the contrary, all Mr. Hoover did was to refer it to his Attorney-General, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Mitchell said in his opinion there were certain sections of the bill which were not sufficiently clear and he was not quite certain that the United States Supreme Court might not declare those certain sections as unconstitutional. In other words, Attorney-General Mitchell indirectly advised the employers' associations and other enemies of Labor to take the bill to the United States Supreme Court and dispute its constitutionality.

Right there lies the danger for Labor. In days past, and after years of hard work on the part of Labor, we have had legislation enacted favorable to Labor, only to have it later set aside by the United States Supreme Court. For instance, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which was aimed specifically to prevent big combinations from controlling industry and regulating prices as they saw fit, mulcting the masses of workers out of millions of dollars. During discussions on the bill before the House and Senate every argument presented clearly stated that the bill was not to apply to Labor organizations or groups of workers who were endeavoring to better their

conditions, yet despite the fact that these statements were made and that it was only intended to restrict combinations of wealth, years after its passage, it was interpreted by a prejudiced Supreme Court that Labor came under this Sherman Anti-Trust Law, as Labor was a trust. Again, years afterwards, when we tried to have its meaning made more clear and were successful in getting the Clayton Act passed, there was a judge of the court who declared that he did not care anything for the Clayton Act, so they ignored that law, although the law clearly stated that labor, the muscle and sinew of a human being, was not a commodity or an article of commerce which could be classed as coming under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Nevertheless the law was ignored and adversely interpreted by a prejudiced judiciary and unless we have a majority of the men on the Supreme Court bench, as judges, who are humanized, who understand the sufferings of the workers, Congress may pass all the laws that anyone might desire and those laws may be approved by the President, but a hateful or prejudiced majority of the Supreme Court can set them aside by declaring them unconstitutional. I think, however, that there is an improvement in a majority of the personnel of the Supreme Court. In other words, I believe those men are getting in closer touch with the pulses of the masses of working people as a result of the abuse of power by certain state and federal judges in recent years, and because labor is checking up on the court decisions.

We are not safe until this anti-injunction law is declared constitutional, because you may rest assured that some combination of employers, hateful towards Labor, and financed by men such as Henry Ford and other so-called public-spirited citizens who deny the right of men to organize, that this class will test some case, under this injunction law, to the Supreme Court and then Labor's battles for the passage of this law will be in the dangerous position of having been fought in vain by this body declaring it unconstitutional.

Let us hope for the best. Let us hope and pray when that time comes when a case against a national or international union or a local union which are without funds is appealed to the Supreme Court, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will hire the best attorneys that can be procured to defend this anti-injunction bill recently passed which it has taken Labor twenty years to have enacted into a law. Men of Labor, fight for its preservation with your money and your brains.

PERSONALLY, I feel that the opposition by Labor Unions to the promotion of Judge Wilkerson to the Federal Court of Appeals is entirely justified and whether or not the opposition is successful in its fight against his promotion, it has already accomplished a great deal of good because it will make other men who have been unscrupulous in their treatment and unjust in their persecution of Labor, men holding federal positions, sit up and take notice, and do some thinking, before they persecute the toilers because of the power vested in them as judges.

There is no question as to the far-reaching and unjust persecution which Judge Wilkerson has rendered in Chicago during the past ten or twelve years to Labor Unions. I have known some good, honest lawyers, who were not at all friends of Labor, and they all agree they could not understand how the law could be so construed by any judge as it was in

the decision rendered against the railroad shop trades unions and the musicians' union by Judge Wilkerson.

Judging from the feeling which seems to exist in the United States Senate at this writing, it is almost agreed that the appointment of Judge Wilkerson to the Court of Appeals may not be confirmed by the United States Senate. Again we repeat, this is good work on the part of Labor and great credit is due the intelligent group of progressive Senators for their consideration of labor unions in refusing to hastily confirm the appointment. On the other hand, it would be a good thing for Labor Unions in Chicago and vicinity if Judge Wilkerson is taken out of that city and appointed to the Court of Appeals. He would then occupy a position where he could not do much against Labor or, at least, he would not be so dangerous to Labor as he is in his present position in Chicago.

At the time Judge Anderson was promoted to the Court of Appeals, some of those who had come into the movement later, also some who did not know the whole story pertaining to Judge Anderson, were in favor of opposing the confirmation. Anderson was promoted by Coolidge and he was confirmed by an overwhelming majority of the Senate, on the appeal and suggestion of the Manufacturers' Association and the Erectors' Association—which organizations prosecuted and persecuted the Iron Workers —also the Associated Employers of Indiana and Indianapolis. It would have been useless and a waste of energy for Labor to have opposed his promotion. The writer happened to suggest in our conferences on opposing Anderson's promotion that it would be in the best interest of Labor to have him promoted and taken out of Indianapolis, where we believed him to be unjustly persecuting organizations of Labor and men of Labor. He was promoted to the Court of Appeals and we never heard any more about him. There are three judges in the Court of Appeals and Judge Anderson was only one of the three. There are very few Labor cases which go to the Court of Appeals, while there are many Labor cases which go before the federal judge in any large city.

As stated at the beginning of this article, no one can blame the men of Labor for opposing the confirmation of the promotion of Judge Wilkerson of Chicago to the Court of Appeals. In addition, this opposition will have a healthful effect on many of the judiciary because it will make them understand that Labor Unions never forget. But, from the standpoint of Labor organizations in Chicago and vicinity, it would be a good thing to have Judge Wilkerson taken out of Chicago, even by his promotion, because, as we all know, he holds his present office as long as he lives unless he resigns or is removed by promotion or appointment to another court, which seldom happens.

Instead of applying the following to the New York policemen, it should apply to federal judges: "They seldom die and they never resign."

IF THERE IS ever any misunderstanding between the International Union and a local union—and there very seldom is—in reference to strike benefits, it is due to the local misrepresenting the case or to the officers and membership who have taken the law into their own hands by going on strike without the sanction of the International Union.

In the case of a strike in order that the local union may have full sanction of the International Union and be entitled to benefits, the follow-

ing procedure, which is in accordance with our laws, must be observed to the letter:

First. When an agreement expires, or is about to expire, even if it is the same agreement which is to be presented for renewal to the employers, it must first be presented to the International for the approval of the General President.

Second. The wage scale must be submitted to the General President, for approval, far enough ahead of its presentation to the employers to give him plenty of time to look into the matter carefully and return it to the local union. Any difference in new scale over present or old scale should be explained in letter.

Third. Two copies of the agreement should be sent in so that one copy may be placed on file in the International Office for reference during the year or in case any trouble arises during the life of the agreement.

When the agreement is returned with the approval of the General President, even though there may not be any changes in the agreement, it should then be presented to the employers as soon as convenient, or, at least in plenty of time before the expiration of the present agreement. Then if the employers do not send the local any answer or arrange for a conference, the officers of the local should request a conference. If a conference takes place and a disagreement arises on account of the employers taking an unjust position or asking for a substantial or unreasonable reduction in wages, or the abolition of other conditions, and there is not any hope of reaching a settlement, as a last resort, arbitration should be suggested by the organization, said arbitration to be based on honest arbitration. If this also is refused then the committee should report back to the local union in its meeting and if there is no other alternative, a secret ballot as to whether or not the membership desires to go on strike should be taken. If two-thirds of the members voting favor a stoppage of work, or a strike, then the Joint Council—if one exists in the district—should be notified and approval of said Joint Council obtained. After the Joint Council grants its approval, the matter should then be submitted to the International President for approval, through a message sent to the General President stating facts surrounding the case. For instance, stating whether 100 or 1,000 men will be involved, as the case may be; that the employers desire a substantial reduction in wages; that the local has offered arbitration, which the employers have refused; that the local union, by two-thirds majority, voted in favor of a strike, and any other information surrounding the case. After this information has been sent to the General President the local union should wait a reasonable length of time—two, three or four days—until the International President has an opportunity to get the sanction of the General Executive Board, as he has to explain the situation to the board members, who are located in different sections of the country, and as soon as the General President hears from a majority of the board, either in the affirmative or negative, he will notify the local union. If strike is approved, the local must again carry out the laws of our International Constitution, by sending in the names of the men on strike immediately, and by wiring if any settlement has taken place. But, even then, before going on strike they should again ask the employers for a conference to the end that a settlement may be obtained.

All of this, to some individual members and some local union officers, may seem too much of a roundabout method before going on strike, but this law was adopted by our convention many years ago and has never been

changed and is a safeguard for local unions as well as the International. It is very easy for some unthinking man to get his membership into trouble through calling a strike, but very difficult for the membership to get out of the trouble, especially in recent years when there are millions of men looking for a job of any kind at any rate of wages. Except where we are forced to do so, it is almost criminal today to take men out of their work, but it must be done where employers are endeavoring to destroy the conditions for which we have fought during the past twenty years.

If we allowed local unions to call strikes everywhere throughout the country when trouble arises—yes, where serious trouble arises—we would have no International Union and very few locals. As a matter of fact some trades like the printing industry are inserting in their agreements clauses which state that a strike shall not take place because both parties have signed the agreement; that pending any controversy or misunderstanding the men shall remain at work and the employers cannot lock them out and the case must go to arbitration. The decision of the arbitration board—even if it takes a year for them to reach a decision—may be retroactive either in favor of the local union or the employers. These decisions have usually been retroactive in favor of the men until recently and instead of going upward they are, in many instances, going downward just now.

Some local union officers and membership have an idea that the International Officers are arrogant and unfair because they will not grant their request for strike immediately without any of the laws being observed. In explanation, the business agent or some officer of the local calls up the International Office and says, "our men were locked out this morning. The bosses wanted to put a reduction in wages into effect and the men were locked out." Upon investigation we find the following to be the case: The employers ask the local union to accept a reduction in wages for the men in their employment; there is a conference but no agreement is reached, and the men, without waiting for a vote of the union, decide to quit. It may be several members or it may be the whole union, but they do not ask for advice or guidance from their local or the approval of the International. After two or three days they notify the International Union. They think themselves so clever that they believe they can befuddle the International by lying as to exact conditions, extracting benefits and also the aid of an organizer and everything else to which they think they are entitled. In other words, they think the entire force of the International should be called out in their defense, they are so all-important in their own eyes. When they went on strike they thought there was nothing to it and it would be over in a day, but after a week they begin to cool off and after a month their fervency begins to wane and their confidence is gone. They then go into the Joint Council—if one exists in the district—and recite their pitiful story that the International Union deliberately and willfully refused to give them the aid and assistance, financially and otherwise, to which they are entitled under the Constitution. Of course, in many instances, the other local officers believe them. If there is not a Joint Council they go to the Central Body with their story. In other words, they are one big family in distress and they all join in panning, as hard as they can, the International Union and its officers. The truth of the matter is, their attempt, through misrepresentation of the situation, to extract benefits, is a form of embezzlement of the funds of the International Union, because when the Secretary or an officer of the local union misstates facts in connection with a strike and calls same a lockout, he is endeavoring to extract money from the International Union

through false statements, which is embezzlement or theft—whichever you wish to call it—and if the International would do right it would ferret out those persons and expel them from the union and expel the local union guilty of such embezzlement.

The executive officers of the International have no alternative except to carry out the law. You cannot run an institution without laws and our law pertaining to strikes has been pretty successful and there has been very little complaint about any injustice done local unions. On our per capita tax of one cent a day, per member, or thirty cents a month, it is impossible for the International Union to finance a strike every place some slight misunderstanding or disagreement arises. If the International would do so, it would be the means of destroying both the local union and the International.

Again I repeat, before calling your men out on strike be sure that you have observed all the laws as I have endeavored to outline them in the above paragraphs, otherwise, you will not receive the approval of the International or any benefits, besides, you are very liable to destroy your local union by going out on strike without the protection and sanction of the International organization. The money in the International Union belongs to the entire membership. The general executive officers are only the custodians. They are obligated and sworn to carry out the laws and this we have endeavored to do and will continue to do so long as we remain in office, regardless of whether or not there may be some unthinking or negligent set of local officers who wish to take the law in their own hands, or who refuse to carry out the laws of the International, but when they get into trouble, then they want every one in the International Office to put everything else aside and save their union from its serious mistake.

For many years I have written that I shall never favor any law that would prevent a strike where it is necessary, but for many years I have also written that any fool of an officer can pull men out on strike, can get the union into trouble; that two or three hair-brained, fly-by-night fellows on the floor of the meeting can talk the local into voting for a stoppage of work by painting a picture greatly magnifying the condition which exists, but it takes real men, with brains and courage—yes, I repeat, men of intelligence and understanding, to settle trouble without a strike, and such men are the only kind that are any good for the union, and we may thank our stars that we have many such men in our Union, and as a result we have been able, in these dark hours, to keep our locals together, our membership almost intact, our International above reproach and out of indebtedness, when there are manufacturing corporations and financial institutions, yes, and even many Labor Unions, falling helplessly by the wayside.

DON'T BE JEALOUS of the other fellow's success. There is also glory for the man who is big enough to glory in the man beside him who is praised and loved for his service to his people and his helpfulness to his organization.

DON'T eternally blow your own "horn." The other fellow will do it for you if you deserve it. They know. Trust them. You can't fool them.

LOCAL UNION NO. 816, Van Drivers of New York City, were forced out on strike, or practically locked out, about the first of February. The strike, at this writing, March 28, 1932, has just ended. The union was not looking for trouble, but the employers were offering such an unreasonable proposition to the members of the organization that they could not possibly consider it. Not only did they insist on the local union taking a $10.00 a week reduction in wages, but they wanted also to destroy other conditions, such as holidays, double time for overtime, etc.

When all attempts to reach a settlement, including arbitration, had failed, the International Union endorsed a strike to involve not more than one hundred men. As soon as this number were taken out on strike, the employers immediately locked out all of the others. Of course there was not any business; no one was moving their furniture and no one was buying any new furniture, so the employers took advantage of the starvation and unemployment existing everywhere, especially in New York City, where at least one million persons are out of employment.

The employers were losing money. At any rate, they were not doing any business and it is reasonable to assume their profits were depleted and some of them were going in the "red." What we hold against them, however, is the fact that by their actions they refused to deal with our organization in a reasonable manner. In other words, they refused to sit down and talk things over and endeavor to bring about a settlement, because it is a certainty the local union or the International were not looking for trouble.

During the strike checks for strike benefits were sent by the International Union amounting to $34,280.00. When the settlement took place, John McKenna, Secretary-Treasurer of the local, was able to put some of the men back at work immediately, so that the entire amount of strike benefits for the last week was not used up and Secretary McKenna returned to the International Union a check for $2,620.00, making the total amount paid by the International in strike benefits $31,660.

We want to commend Secretary McKenna for the manner in which he handled the strike, by sending in the names of the men as soon as the strike took place, for forwarding his pay roll receipts so promptly and for his accuracy and honesty in returning the unused part of the strike benefits, and for in every other manner living strictly to every section of the Constitution during the strike. There was not the least bit of misunderstanding during this entire affair or in the payment of this large amount of money between Secretary McKenna and the International Union.

The settlement which eventually obtained was that both sides accepted arbitration, but arbitration only of the 10 per cent reduction in the wage scale, with but very slight changes in other parts of the scale, everything else being agreed to, and the only question for the board to decide was whether or not the men would accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

I wish to state here that every member who went on strike remained loyal to the organization, and even the men who had been out of work for months, not one broke away, even though hungry, they remained loyal to their obligation and to their local union, the most splendid loyalty I have witnessed in many years.

Organizer Cashal assisted Secretary McKenna and his local in every way possible in handling this unpleasant affair, because there are some

"babies" holding membership in the union who are not fit for membership in the Jesuit order.

I trust that the organizations in New York, and elsewhere, will realize that the International Union, through the payment of this large sum of money, has demonstrated its purpose and intention of paying, in accordance with our laws, every dollar to which a local union is entitled where the strike is legally endorsed by the International organization and where the laws have been observed and every endeavor made to bring about a settlement prior to the union requesting strike sanction.

In a conference which I had with Brother McKenna and Brother Cashal in my room in the Taft Hotel in New York City, we were a little doubtful as to whether or not it was the intention of the employers to destroy this organization which has done so much for the industry. In that conference was pledged to Brother McKenna and his local, in behalf of the International Union, every support and assistance, morally and financially, which the International could grant in that situation, because the writer was certain that an attempt was being made to destroy the organization and the membership of the local forced on strike by the employers.

I am now satisfied that this demonstration in the city of New York in an industry which was almost paralyzed proves that we have men in our union who will stand for justice and freedom when called upon to do so in defense of their union, and this Local Union No. 814, when business picks up, will be stronger and better than ever before. I am also satisfied that the battle made by those strikers will have a tendency to cause other employers of our craft to stop, look and listen before forcing a stoppage of work on our membership. It was splendid to know that the International Union, from the small per capita tax and contributions which we receive from our locals, was able to indefinitely finance a fight of this kind and to place at the disposal of the organization the help and assistance of a salaried officer of the International Union during the conflict.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the officers of the local, especially Secretary McKenna, and the entire membership, for the manner in which they conducted the strike and the victory they obtained.



IT HAS just been disclosed through a meeting of the stockholders of the American Tobacco Company that George Washington Hill, its president, drew in salary and bonus for the year 1931 an amount equal to one million dollars.

This salary seems frightful when one looks at it and considers the wages paid to some of the employees of the American Tobacco Company, which is strictly non-union. But, looking at it from the standpoint of good business, a million dollars a year for such a man is not too much salary, in view of the fact that during the same year he earned in net profits for the stockholders twenty million dollars, while other corporations, poorly managed with cheap officials, have been going on the rocks and unable to pay anything to their stockholders and very little to their employees.

George Washington Hill is a cheaper man at one million dollars a year for his company than is Mr. Atterbury for the Pennsylvania Railroad at fifty thousand, where the common stock of the company did not pay any-

thing last year and where they laid off thousands of their employees. Hill increased the business of his company last year 22 per cent, as well as earning $20,000,000 in net profits for the company.

I have repeatedly said to our people and to our employers that cheap men are good for nothing—just like buying a cheap article of any kind. High salaries in institutions which are governed by practical men of intelligence, experience and courage is the last item which should be considered. One blundering, cheap business agent can cause a greater loss through some mistake in judgment, through lack of courage, or by trying to carry water on both shoulders, in one day than his salary would amount to in five years. An efficient Labor officer is even more necessary than an efficient corporation president. He must be capable of looking into the future. He must be capable of analyzing present conditions. He must have the courage to say "No" when necessary to do so. In other words, there is no money in hiring cheap men who flounder, and no price is too great for courage, experience and efficiency.

ORGANIZER KIDD is endeavoring to keep things in Chicago and vicinity straightened up. Recently in Gary he was successful in obtaining an understanding between a certain branch of our membership and their employers which will be helpful towards keeping the men at work.

Every organizer and officer of the International Union is taxed to his utmost in keeping things moving, or in keeping conditions from blowing up. They are endeavoring to keep the unions and employers from cutting their own throats in many instances.

IT IS YOUR DUTY to serve on a committee and if you are an officer of the local union you are bound by your obligation and the office you hold to render the best service you can on that committee, or wage scales, or any other matter, and give all there is in you to the work.

Paying strict attention to the smallest affairs of the committee work proves the sincerity of the individual and leads him on to greater achievements. I despise the member of a union who wants to be appointed on every committee, yet who sits back and lets the other fellow do the work. Also do I despise and abhor the member on a committee who finds fault and criticizes every action of the committee on which he is serving and who absolutely never has a helpful suggestion of his own to offer. How many of those fellows do you know who act as "wise guys" and knock, and kick and object to the work of a majority of the committee, who always stay in the middle of the road and go into the meeting and play to the galleries instead of supporting the work of the majority?

I do not believe in minority reports of a committee. If there are five appointed on a committee to handle some important matter for the union and three out of the five are in favor of, and recommend, a certain proposition, the other two have a right to argue in the committee meetings against their associates, but after the matter has been decided by a majority of the committee, then the action of the committee should be unanimous and the five members should support the report in the meeting of the union.

If you make good on committee work you will achieve higher honors within the organization. If there is no other payment there is the gratification of knowing that you did your best and that your actions were constructive and not destructive. But, above all, if you are appointed on a committee, give the best service you possibly can to make the work of the committee a hundred per cent success.

THE RIOTING of the mob of honest, hard-working men out of employment and hungry in St. John's, Newfoundland, should be a warning to the large, moneyed interests of our country. The natives of Newfoundland are hard-working, thrifty people. They gave 15,000 of their best men to the war. They are hungry and need something more than promises. Consequently, they took the law in their own hands and got a settlement, or promise of a settlement, with the resignation of the chief political officer, whom they claimed was denying them justice through legislation.

What would happen if a similar condition should arise in every city in the United States where men are hungry and starving? Let us hope that such a condition will never prevail in this wonderful country of ours and that our government and our capitalists, before it is too late, will realize that millions of men are not going to continuously starve where there is oceans of food and money lying idle throughout the nation.

Miller Warns the Church to Cure Unemployment to Avert Revolution

Denver, Colo.—Spencer Miller, Jr., executive secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, warned the joint session of the bishops, clergy, lay delegates and women workers of the Episcopal Church that the present is one of the great crises in world history and that the church must lead the way to reform to avert revolution. Miller is the Episcopal Church's official consultant on economics.

He criticized existing conditions under which many persons face "utter destitution" next winter with the jobless tramping the streets and herded in breadlines despite our "elevators full of wheat" and "money in abundance in our banks."

"As Christians," Miller said, "how can we condone a system which denies periodically so great a number of our brethren the very basis of a good life? Unemployment is thus not only a severe economic problem—it is also one of the most searching moral questions.

"Beyond economic distress is the human cost which it entails, the destruction of the workers' standard of life, the loss of self-respect, which comes from a sense of being useless and outside the economic system and dependent on charity; the undermining of his capacity for good work in the future and the breeding of resentment against society.

"The crux of the whole problem is the workers' insecurity, so characteristic of today, and more extensive than their employment.

"For the church to remain silent and inactive in the face of so great a crisis in the world's history, when men are seeking the security of life beneath the shelter of those institutions which abide, and hunger not only for bread, but also for the word of God, would be to render the church impotent in guiding the world's moral standards.

Compensation Act Endangered By Waivers, Miss Perkins Says

Richmond, Va.—Speaking here on the right of an employee to waive compensation rights in order to obtain employment, Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of the State of New York, told delegates to the eighteenth annual convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions that, although waivers are permitted in only four states in the United States, in thirty-one states the compensation laws are elective and an employee may, by filing notice, place himself entirely outside the compensation law.

"This is waiver with a vengeance," declared the speaker. "It is far more serious than a waiver for a particular disability, and opens the way to the nullification of the compensation principle.

"The argument for waivers is based upon the ground that a worker handicapped by existing disease or disability will not be hired unless he can secure his employer against payment of compensation in the event of injury," Miss Perkins explained. "The proponents of the waiver system do not go farther than to assert that compensation should be waived only for such injury as may be caused, or contributed to, by the pre-existing disease or disability." Yet she quoted an authority of a state whose compensation law provides that any workman may reject the law prior to injury, as saying that in several instances employers had insisted that employees reject the law as a condition precedent to employment, "not because the workmen are in some way physically defective, but for no other reason than to permit the employer to avoid having to carry compensation insurance."

Miss Perkins stated that in all the Canadian provinces the compensation laws are compulsory and waivers are

"Unless capitalism can devise some better means of preventing these recurring shocks to our social and economic system, mankind will press forward for some other system that will provide the basis of an abundant life for all its citizens.

"Well-timed reform alone averts revolution.

"The road away from social revolution is clearly marked for us — it leads toward the transformation of this world in accordance with the mind of Christ."

Federal Funds Necessary to Feed and Clothe Idle

Washington.—An emphatic warning that Federal appropriations would have to be made to feed and clothe the unemployed featured the address of William Hodson, New York City welfare director, before the Washington city-wide social work conference.

"We are facing the possibility and probability of a larger measure of human suffering this winter than ever before in the history of this country," Hodson declared. "Unless we can provide the means for relief, either through private or public financing, we shall face a kind of national disaster that is quite unthinkable.

"I hope, therefore, that you social workers are not going to adopt the attitude that the question of Federal aid is not your concern, but instead, that you are going to have convictions on this issue. We have come to the point where we must say definitely that this thing ought to be done. By making this decision we will have assumed the leadership that the country needs so much today."—News Letter.

Realize beforehand that if you steer a crooked course, you'll end in the ditch.—Forbes Magazine.

CORRESPONDENCE

Conservation Policy Attacked

Harrisburg, March 23, 1932.

D. J. Tobin, President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

A most dangerous attack on the Roosevelt conservation policy is now under way in Washington. For more than a generation we have been fighting to save the forests, the minerals, the lands, and the waters of the public domain for all the people of the United States, and great progress has been made. We are likely to lose a very large part of it if the Evans Bill (H. R. 5840) goes through.

This bill puts the national forests at the mercy of a board of five politically appointed men in each state, which still has 400,000 acres of public land. Each board, at its own sweet will, with no public hearings, no public notice, no publicity by advertisement or otherwise, no investigation or study on the ground, no review by any authority, and no co-operation with any other board, is authorized secretly to throw out of the national forests any land it may choose to decide is not chiefly valuable for forest purposes.

This is about as bad as it could be. The national forests belong to all the people of all the states. They are immensely valuable. Their timber and other resources are worth billions. If the bill passes, these boards will turn large parts of them over to individual states, and open the way for exploitation by selfish private interests.

Our national forests were selected after many years of thoroughgoing investigation on the ground by trained men. The proposed boards are not required to include trained men and are given no money to employ them. Not a cent is appropriated for investigation of any kind, and there is no requirement that any investigation shall be made. The only information the boards are likely to get will come from people with an axe to grind.

For forty years national forest lands have been included or excluded only by presidential proclamation or congressional action. There can be no good reason why that policy should be changed. Yet this bill gives the boards, not the President or Congress, the unrestricted power to decide what lands shall or shall not be included in national forests.

Most significant of all, the boards are required to do their work within a single year after the passage of the bill, which means within less than a year after the boards can be organized. In that brief time they are required to decide the fate of a total area of national forest land larger than all New England and the Middle States, with Virginia added.

In addition, and within the same ridiculously insufficient time, they are required to pass upon innumerable military reservations, reservoir sites, power sites, and other similar reservations and withdrawals, and upon 170,000,000 acres of unreserved public lands. The total area whose fate they are authorized or required to decide in secret within less than a single year is as large as all the Atlantic Seaboard and Gulf States from Maine to Louisiana. They could not do it intelligently, and in the public interest if they were all supermen, and they are far from likely to be that.

With this vast area, whose resources are of paramount importance to the people of the United States,

these star chamber boards are authorized to play ducks and drakes. By their mere say-so they can undo the work of thousands of trained men throughout a generation, and cripple the whole Federal policy of conservation.

When Secretary Fall made his notorious attempt to give away to private interests the oil reserves set aside for our navy, he got as far as he did only because of exactly the same kind of secrecy which is provided in this bill.

Public business ought to be done in the open. Any open attack upon our national forests will have small chance of success. This bill opens the way for a secret attack, and that is why it is so dangerous.

The bill has other faults, but the foregoing are enough to condemn it. There is, however, one more that should be mentioned, for it would reduce the future allotment of Federal money for roads to the states which do not have 400,000 acres of public lands.

The states to which the Federal resources are to be handed over by this bill are now allotted a larger proportion of Federal road funds in consideration of the government lands within their boundaries. This bill provides that they shall go on drawing the same extra allotments, thus reducing the allotments of the other states, for ten years after the Federal lands are handed over to them. The bill will give them both the land and the extra allotment, which is altogether unfair.

I hope you will give this letter to your readers and that you will use all the influence of your paper to defeat this raid on the national forests and on other natural resources still in the hands of all the people.

Sincerely yours,
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Unions Indorse Job Insurance

Cleveland Federation First to Reject A. F. of L. Policy

Cleveland.—More than 60,000 trade unionists, comprising the Cleveland Federation of Labor, united in a resolution recently, favoring unemployment insurance as a necessary and fair means of aiding the jobless.

The federation adopted the resolution unanimously Wednesday night, thus divorcing itself from a constitutional policy of the American Federation of Labor which at its convention in Vancouver, B. C., last year stressed its opposition to job insurance.

The Cleveland group was believed to be the first large labor unit in the United States to sponsor the so-called Socialistic principle. — Indianapolis Times.

Nation Is Indicted by Incorrect Term

New York.—"We talk about overproduction because we are ashamed to talk about underconsumption," said Senator Borah in an address opening a campaign to raise $1,000,000 for Jewish charities.

"Underconsumption is associated with empty granaries, vacant warehouses, gaunt and hungry people, homes without food, children begging for something to eat," said the Idaho lawmaker.

"Overproduction is a result of a large number of the human family not getting what they are entitled to. Such a condition is an indictment of civilization, which has gone mad in producing wealth and has not yet mastered distribution of wealth.

"If the statesmanship of the world can work out a system of economic justice, such a system would contribute far more to the cause of peace than they contribute now by bleeding their people white by armaments."

HENRY FORD came out with his new models in every city and town throughout the nation on March 31st. President Hoover the next day, April 1st, came out with an appeal asking everybody to buy an automobile. Is this not a curious coincidence?

I CANNOT very well understand the blocking, or opposition, of Labor to the manufacturers' sales tax and then agreeing to the taxes imposed on other necessaries and items which working men have to purchase. The general principle of the opposition was based on a former decision of the American Federation of Labor as being generally opposed to sales taxes, but in my judgment the manufacturers' sales tax was quite different because there are many instances where the manufacturers absorb the tax themselves, due to the keen competition in industrial lines, while there is no escape in the department stores, and other places, where we will now be confronted with the payment of a tax on everything else we need to buy except food. A radio taxed under the new bill, at a department store, is worse than if taxed at the place of manufacture.

ORGANIZER THOMAS O'BRIEN of Philadelphia has just finished settling up two nasty situations with the men on strike in both places. One was in Hazleton, Pa., and the other in Rochester, N. Y. Brother O'Brien is developing into becoming one of our able negotiators and adjusters. One of our young organizers "who is going to make good in the city."

ORGANIZER DAVE BECK of Seattle notified me this morning, with a great deal of pleasure, that he was successful in settling the truck drivers' wage scale in Seattle, also settling up some trouble in Portland on over-the-road trucks for a period of one year. This is the kind of work which counts. Keeping the men on the street on strike these days when so many millions are hungry is about the last thing that should be done and the worst condition that could obtain.

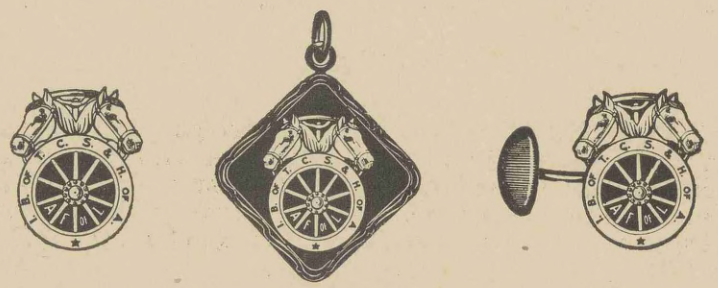
BY ALL MEANS settle your trouble with the employers rather than pull the men on strike, if it is possible to settle on a just basis and without dishonor.

Official Magazine of the

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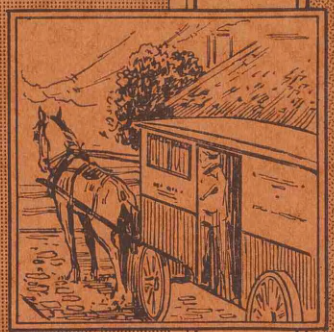
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JUNE, 1932

Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA









SHOULD ANY of our members be receiving more than one copy of the Journal in their homes (they are entitled to only one copy), kindly notify us, sending in your name and address and the number of your local union. If you do not wish to notify the International, or feel that you cannot do so, then notify the secretary-treasurer of your local and instruct him to send word to the General President.

This publication that you receive free each month (provided you are in good standing) costs us plenty. Help us to economize, at least not waste.

GIVE THE JOURNAL to some other driver when you get through reading same. Someone who has never read a labor paper. You may be the means of enlivening that spark of intelligence within his brain that is necessary to make him "one of us."

THE British Trades Union Congress has added 30,000 to the membership of the different unions throughout England by offering a premium, consisting of a gold medal, reasonably priced, to all individuals responsible for bringing ten members into the union over a period of one year. A like premium was offered and given to those members who were successful in getting ten members who had fallen behind in their dues to pay up and get in good standing with the unions.

Why not try this in some of our American organizations? The badge, or medal, can always be held as a memento, a souvenir. This signifies you are a real trade unionist working for the uplift of the movement. We sometimes get members to bring in new men into the union by giving them part of the initiation fee. Such an individual is sometimes considered as working for the dollar—not for the principle. The British Trade Union method seems to be the most honorable and the most substantial, and in these trying times is worth something more than before. Won't you become a Crusader for your Union and mine.

IF THERE has been any changes made in your present wage scale over the one under which you worked during the past year, it is your duty to notify the General President immediately and send in a copy of your present scale so that we may have a record of said changes in this office. Local officers who overlook this are negligent in their duties.

MARK ANYTHING pertaining to wage scales or letters containing wage scales on the corner of the envelope "Wage Scale Department." Address all to the General President.

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The Anti-Injunction Bill

We note that the Labor Press is jubilant over the enactment by Congress and the signing by the President of the Norris Anti-Injunction and Anti-Yellow Dog Contract Bill, which is treated as a complete victory.

While the enactment of this bill is a considerable victory, obtained after many years, yet we think we should slow up a bit in our self-congratulations.

We quote from the statute the statement of public policy contained in the bill:

"Whereas, under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of owner ship association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment.

"Wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargain-

ing or other mutual aid or protection; therefore, the following definition of, and limitations upon the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted."

In the last few words above the limitations are imposed only upon the courts of the United States, and the bill may have no effect upon the laws or courts of the separate states.

About the same time this bill was passed in Washington a measure to outlaw the Yellow Dog Contract was defeated in the legislature of Massachusetts on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

And since then the Yellow Dog Contract has been sustained by a Massachusetts Court in the case of a shoe factory in Lynn, in which an injunction was granted restraining strikers from interfering with such contracts.

We think the reported death and burial of the Yellow Dog Contract is slightly premature, and that the fight will have to be continued in the states.

President of Loew's Gets $304,000 a Year

New York. — The directors of Loew's, Inc., moving picture producers and theatre owners, paid Nicholas Schenck, president of the company, $130,000 salary and $274,000 bonus for 1930, a total of $304,000.

The directors also paid David Bernstein, treasurer, $104,000 salary and $164,000 bonus, a total of $270,642 a year.

The directors declared an extra dividend of $1 a share, amounting to around $1,413,573, in addition to the regular dividend of 75 cents, amounting to about $1,060,179.

J. Robert Rubin, a director, who presided at the meeting, said that every effort was being made to reduce expenses at the company's California studios. Salaries of all employees in the studios except officials and those under contract had been cut, he said. —News Letter.

Can't Hog Payroll, Capital Is Warned

St. Louis, Mo.—In a remarkable editorial under the caption, "The Country's Plight," the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, recognized as one of the most influential newspapers in the country, has this to say:

"Capital cannot hog the payroll. Labor must have a larger share if we are to have real prosperity and if that prosperity is to be safeguarded from such shocks as the present.

"The conservation of buying power, its maintenance in full vigor, is recognized now more clearly perhaps than ever before as indispensable to prosperity.

"That objective can be reached only by a fairer distribution of the wealth which industry produces."—Labor.

Asks Ten Per Cent Cut for Federal Workers

Government employees are asked to take a 10 per cent wage reduction in a bill presented last week by Congressman Rich of Pennsylvania. He calls it "an economy measure to help meet the Federal deficit."

"I'm trying to make everyone share the burden of the depression," said Rich. Government employees have been a favored class thus far in escaping any reduction in income."

However, the Rich bill exempts members of Congress and other elective officers from the slash. Their salaries are protected by the constitution, says the Pennsylvanian.—Labor.

A ditch-digging machine, operated by one man with a helper, can do as much work in an hour as 44 men using hand shovels. This fact has been established by a study on increased labor productivity by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Labor Record.

The Accusing Finger Points

We are in a condition called depression.

There is unemployment. Stores that once were crowded are almost empty. Factory wheels are idle. Men, women and children are hungry.

We are in a condition called depression.

If industrialists and bankers took workers generally into conference and if workers joined in making decisions generally, then we could say, "Well, for whatever is wrong we are all responsible," and we could all get together to plan a quick readjustment.

But industrialists and bankers do not generally take workers into conference. They make their own decisions.

The accusing finger points out the guilty.

What do they plead in extenuation? What CAN they plead?

And, can WE let it happen again? —International News Service.

Courage

A great deal of talent is lost in the world for want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves obscure men whom timidity prevented from making a first effort; who, if they could have been induced to begin would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that to do anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances . . . a man waits, and doubts, and consults his brother, and his particular friends, till one day he finds he is sixty years old and that he has lost so much time in consulting cousins and friends that he has no more time to follow their advice.—Shoe Workers.

To Forestall Racketeering

The Central Labor Union of Cincinnati is preparing to forestall any attempt of advertising racketeers to ply their nefarious game in that city this year. The convention of the A. F. of L. is to be held in Cincinnati, in November, and that fact, it is believed, would attract the brand of criminals who fleece the merchants and business men in the name of Labor. While nearly all these crooks are not connected in any way with organized Labor, yet, as is well known here and elsewhere, there are men holding union cards who do not hesitate to sponsor this kind of work, employing non-union racketeers to "put it over." —K. C. Labor Herald.

Yea! See America First!

Gentlemen, "We told you so!"

Wall Street last week recorded the sale of German "dollar" bonds to the extent of more than a billion dollars in par value at discounts ranging from 40 to 50 per cent.

By any chance, does the editorial writer who wrote in the New York World of July 31, 1929, recall his slighting remarks about Matthew Woll's condemnation of loans to Germany?

Do those who attended the Institute of Politics recall Mr. Woll's statement regarding the inadvisability of sending good American dollars to Europe, "never to be returned"?

Does anyone recall Mr. Woll's suggestion that the "surplus funds" be distributed to the farmers or the other workers of this country?

Suppose that those three-to-five billion dollars loaned so freely to Germany had been spent in America for the very same purposes for which they were spent in Germany.

Could these gentlemen—even now —imagine some way in which they might have reinforced the "purchasing power" of the American market with these billions?

And if so, does that help them to invent some way by which they can use the present quite visible surplus funds to build up a purchasing power in America which will lend more resistance to the next depression?

The next depression is on the way, gentlemen. You are making sure of that, with your wage cuts.

Here is a nut for you to crack: What is the use of withholding money from well-earned wages, only to have it pile up in your income tax reports—and then force you to find "foreign investments"?

Why not—"See America first"?—Labor Banner.

Vanderlip Sees Millions Ahead

Frank A. Vanderlip, international banker, in an interview with the New York Evening Post, declared the end of the present business depression will leave us with the "greatest opportunities for making money that there have ever been in America."

Mr. Vanderlip was formerly president of the National City Bank and now is a member of the firm of Baker, Weeks & Harden and a director in a number of corporations.

As a member of the international bankers' group, Mr. Vanderlip participated in the scheme to unload on investors in the United States hundreds of millions of dollars of European and Latin-American securities of questionable value. Over $250,000,000 of this foreign junk are now in default and salary earners who practiced thrift put their savings into the securities recommended by Vanderlip and his associates.

The international bankers, it should be pointed out, lose nothing in these defaults. They sold the bonds to investors on a commission basis and pocketed their millions in profits as soon as they succeeded in unloading the bonds on their fellow citizens.

Entrenched behind their millions of questionable profits, with the depreciated and often valueless securities in the possession of the hoodwinked public, the international bankers are well equipped with the elements of optimism.

Labor Temple Refinanced

The Labor Temple of Portland, Ore., was refinanced by the sale of $65,000 two-year, 5 per cent bonds. The new issue retired the 7 per cent bonds for a like amount issued in 1930. The bonds were sold to local unions and individual members.—Butcher Workman.

Baltimore, Md. — At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company here, it was voted to declare an initial dividend on policies and an initial dividend of 1 per cent on stock. The company now has in force $57,000,000 worth of insurance. Declaration of dividends, coming at a time when most businesses are omitting or reducing dividend disbursements, is regarded as an indication of the remarkable progress of the company.

All officers, headed by President Matthew Woll, were re-elected.

Workers' Interests Protected by Unions

"Trade unionism is not an untried theory," declares Thomas E. Dunwody, editor of the American Pressman, the official journal of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, in a statement presenting the advantages of organization to handle the workers' economic problems under modern industry.

"Labor organizations are not old line fraternities nor pleasure clubs, but are business organizations functioning for the purpose of protecting and advancing the interests of large groups of men. Labor unions are the

medium through which groups of wage earners sell their labor, knowledge and skill. They are the only agencies through which groups of wage earners can advantageously enter into contractual relationship with employers.

"It requires a different experience, special training and ability to successfully sell the skill of wage earners and to transact their business than it does to operate machines, so wage earners of the more progressive and intelligent type form labor unions, invest in their business, the union, and employ men of outstanding ability in this particular line to do their selling, to present their briefs and to negotiate not only for a greater profit through higher wages, but also for favorable working conditions.

"In return for this investment the wage earners expect to take advantage of the conditions of the market to receive their full share of the proceeds of industry, to help one another and, because they have pooled their resources to a certain extent, to contribute as a group something worthwhile to society."—News Letter.

This Bears Repeating

The average of union wages is more than double the average of non-union wages.

There are men still foolish enough to parrot the employers' tripe about the independence of the non-union man.

Where there is non-unionism the only man who has any independence is the employer.

The union man has the only true independence. He is the only worker who has rights. He is the only worker who has anything to say about his wages, his hours of labor, his conditions of work.

Again: The average of union wages is more than double the average of non-union wages.

The non-union worker has no rights, no independence, no freedom —and in addition he pays a high price for his state of subserviency.

How can any man afford so high a price for such degradation?

Why are there any non-union workers?—International News Service.

Unions Are Labor's Power, Donnelly Says

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Strong trade unions are the workers' chief organization for their protection, declared Judge Philip Donnelly of Rochester, N. Y., in an address before the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

Judge Donnelly denounced unfair employers, modern efficiency systems, scrapping of workers because of age, and other practices which, he asserted, have imperiled the position of the working people.

"There can be no doubt that the chief difficulty encountered by the working man is the frame of mind of the average employer toward his employees," Judge Donnelly said.

"Now, if there is to be any true progress in industrial society, that attitude must be changed. Practical experience with the average employer convinces me that the only way that frame of mind can be changed is by the formation of strong industrial unions."—News Letter.

We have in this country today such a bountiful supply of all the necessities of life, foods, fibers, fuels and all other commodities that a terrible situation of want has grown up in the midst of plenty. Sounds like lunacy, doesn't it? It is, and we are in a national madhouse without many suspecting it.

EDITORIAL

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THERE IS a foolish demand now being made in some places by employers or those who control trucking companies by whom our membership are employed, which demand reads something like this: "We agree to the following wages, working hours, etc., but it is distinctly understood that this agreement or wage contract may be opened up by either party by giving thirty days' notice." This is the most ridiculous demand which could possibly be made by either side for the reason that it means the agreement is in operation only from day to day and may be opened up by one party giving the other thirty days' notice.

Of course, employers entering into contracts of this kind just now have the advantage of securing wage bargains because every line of industry and every trade is at its lowest ebb owing to the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of men and women looking for a job and it is much easier for them under such an agreement or understanding to get men to accept a reduction in wages. But this industrial condition will not last indefinitely. At least, within another year, there should be a substantial improvement in conditions and the longest time this stagnation can last is until the next change in government administration March 4, 1933, and whether the party going into office be Republican or Democratic, substantial changes for the betterment of industry throughout the nation will obtain. Some economists believe that as soon as Congress adjourns—those fellows who are down in Washington now wrangling among themselves—that industry will take heart and courage and conditions will become better. My opinion is not any better nor is it any worse than the opinion of anyone else mingling with the crowds who find it necessary to keep informed on the social conditions of American life and who is endeavoring to obtain some knowledge of industrial conditions by reading financial reports and other literature pertaining to the stagnation prevailing throughout the world, so my guess is that conditions will not improve very much this year owing to the fact that things are not only greatly disturbed throughout the nation, but throughout the world, and this condition cannot be relieved immediately. There will, however, be some improvement when manufacturers find out what their taxes are going to be and when these troublesome European financial situations have been talked over and partly adjusted, especially the debts resulting from the war. Then I feel there will be a general substantial improvement. Industrial history proves conclusively that we have more than reached the average length of any previous panic or stagnation in business.

The stock market crash started on October 29, 1929. In other words, it will be three years next October since the panic actually began and in accordance with the history of panics, which we have right at our finger tips, they never before lasted longer than one year, or eighteen months, except one which lasted about two years. However, none of those panics or industrial disturbances ever reached the magnitude or staggered civilization as has the present one, and none of those panics have had working the brains that are now working in an endeavor to reach an adjustment. There were twenty-five billion dollars squandered, burnt up and destroyed during

the war, both in this country and in other countries and this does not include the human lives, but actual property destroyed, and while the history of all wars proves conclusively that following each war there has always been a period of depression and stagnation in industry, never did a condition such as we are now experiencing obtain. In other words, the piper has to be paid for the things destroyed during the years when destruction existed everywhere.

Our late World War was the most disastrous and far-reaching in every conceivable manner. The casualties in the war between the North and the South were less than 500,000, with about the same number crippled or maimed. In the great World War human lives were offered up numbering nearly six million, with those permanently injured running up to ten or eleven million and with imbeciles born as a result of the war running into several more millions. The result is that the intensity of this panic cannot be compared in any way with what obtained in previous panics, resulting from the enormity and destruction of life and property during the World War. It is agreed by most scientists and men who have been trained in the art of war that should there be another war that the destruction then will be several times greater than that of the World War as a result of the chemicals and machinery invented and created by the brains of man to be used in destroying human life, and especially is this true as it applies to airplanes and submarines, which will carry large cargoes of explosives. My only hope is that I may not live to experience the misery of another war.

But, getting back to the subject at the beginning of this article and to the employers who believe that conditions are not going to change for the better in the immediate future. If they believe that way then they are confirmed pessimists and have lost all faith in our country and they will be unable to believe that it is only natural for men to retaliate for some injury they feel has been done them when an opportunity presents itself. If, on the other hand, they believe in the history of our country and in the future of America and that it will recover from its present stagnation, then they cannot help but understand that conditions will improve and when they do improve, it is a pretty dangerous position to be in to sign an agreement which permits local unions to open up said agreement or agreements entered into on the giving of thirty days' notice, especially when it is considered and very well known to the leaders in the Labor Movement, that there is creeping into the unions a certain class of disturbers who think themselves progressives, but who in reality are, in many instances, only pinheads and false leaders and this element will wrangle and agitate within the union, when times become better, that agreements be opened up on a thirty-day notice being given the employers. In plain, common ordinary slang, I say to the employers, by inserting such a clause in your agreement you are placing "a rod in pickle" for yourselves.

The proper way to draw up a wage contract just now for the protection of both sides is to have an article in it similar to the following:

This agreement shall run for a period of one year, at the end of which time the agreement may continue unless it is the desire of either party to open up same, when notice of said intention to open up the agreement shall be given at least thirty days prior to the expiration of the agreement.

Where the term one year is used above the words two years or three years may be substituted.

DO YOU REMEMBER a few years ago—yes, during the World War, when labor was scarce, how the employers believed that labor unions were a detriment to society and a substantial enemy of our government because, every once in a while, the membership of some small union kicked over the traces by asking for a betterment of conditions with an increase in wages, when there was a wage scale still in existence or had not yet expired? I well remember having employers from Chicago and other sections of the country call me up to ask me if the International Union was changing its policies by permitting our local unions to stop work, demanding an increase in wages, with an agreement still in existence with six months or a year to run.

I might say wherever this happened—and there were only a few instances—the International Union insisted on the local union observing its agreement and ordered the membership back to work pending an investigation or settlement of the question at issue and in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, we demanded that the union observe its agreement and where a local refused to carry out its signed agreement, the International Union suspended the charter of that organization.

Now the shoe is reversed and we have employers throughout the nation —some large and some small—that have signed agreements with our unions which are yet in operation and do not expire for six months or a year, yet the employers are demanding that the wage scale be opened up and they be granted relief through a downward revision in wages.

I am quite hopeful that I will live to see the time when this panic or industrial stagnation has passed over and I am quite confident wherever a reduction in wages has been accepted by our people that we will recover that lost ground and, I might say, I hope to see the time when some of those employers who are now breaking their agreements by asking for a revision downward in wages will come to me and ask me to make our unions live to their agreements when the unions demand an opening up of the wage scales in between the period of their signed existence, and when they do come I am going to rejoice in having the opportunity of telling those same employers just what they did in 1932 to our members or to their employees.

We are making a record in this office of every employer, or association of employers, who are breaking their agreements, or, in other words, who are asking for the opening up of the agreement before its expiration. These records we will keep in our vaults for reference to be applied to those same employers when conditions change and workers are again employed as they were a few years ago. We may have to wait two or three years before that time comes, but it surely will come. The meat of this subject is that unfair employers will not always be able to play the game in their own interest. The game must be played fair by them now. The same as we have always insisted that our unions play the game fair and square, we now insist that employers keep their agreements and at the expiration of said agreements we are willing to discuss conditions in a reasonable manner and grant reasonable relief where we believe it is justified and necessary.

A great many writers of modern times are referring to the awful fate of the Romanoffs in Russia and to the terrible conditions prevailing throughout that country since the Bolshevists and Communists gained control and, every now and then, tell of the brutal murder of the Czar and his son, the heir to the throne, in the basement of one of the castles at the dead hour of midnight. Of course, it was a brutal murder and human nature rebels

against such cold-blooded assasinations, but the truth of the matter is, the Czar and his regime, with his vast armies of police and spies, had so persecuted the masses of the people of Russia, that they had practically become brutes, without any sense whatever of civilization or understanding, and as they were made brutes, they treated those over whom they finally held the sword in the same manner as they had been treated for centuries by their oppressors. No one can persecute, betray and double-cross human beings and not expect them to retaliate and become brutal through their fight for self preservation. This has been proven in every stage and period of history, both ancient and modern. Let us hope that conditions such as have obtained in Russia during our time will never again be experienced.

Let us hope that employers will respect signed agreements until their expiration as union labor leaders and officers have insisted that their membership respect and carry out to the letter contracts signed and entered into with employers, as individuals or associations.

It has taken thirty years of education in the Labor Movement to bring about a condition of mind among the membership whereby they were bound to respect and observe and carry out a signed agreement or contract. Now we find, in less than one year, the employers of the nation, a so-called educated class, are destroying that fundamental embodied in the signing of an agreement or contract.

Let me say to our employers, and all others who may be interested, that for every case where they violate an agreement in between agreements, especially as to the cutting of wages, there will be one hundred cases of retaliation when the proper time comes. Labor leaders will no longer be able to advise and control the membership as before in respect to the close observance of signed contracts. To our membership let me say, for every inch of ground we are now losing, the time will come when many of you will witness a recovery of this lost ground and there will be new ground added to the achievements of Labor, especially in so far as wages and the shortening of hours are concerned.

Two wrongs do not make a right and the old law, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life," has not yet been stifled out of the human race and is as prevalent today in the human family as ever before in the history of the world. Men can only expect to obtain the same measure of justice as they give to others. Men, whether they be employers or workers, if they inflict injustice shall be repaid with injustice.



ONE OF THE greatest evils with which we are now confronted is the fact that everything is too cheap. This may sound strange coming from a working man, but nevertheless it is a statement of fact. With a three-piece suit, bearing the union label, selling at $15.00, with two or three profits being made out of that suit, it is impossible for the manufacturers to pay wages. With milk selling at seven and eight cents a quart by cut-throat chain stores competing with regular milk distributors, bona fide dairy product distributors cannot be expected to raise wages and shorten hours, nor can they pay the farmer a just price for the product he has for sale. When bread is selling at five cents for a sixteen-ounce loaf a farmer cannot get any money for his wheat and the baker cannot get any wages for his work. Shoes, good enough for the average working man, are selling for

$3.00 and $4.00 a pair, better than the shoes for which we paid $7.00 and $8.00 during the war.

As one who for twenty years was opposed to monopolies, trusts and combinations which set high prices on the necessaries of life, I now say to you, I favor including some kind of a combination which will help relieve the working people from the cut-throat competition of our present-day markets which are cutting prices.

For the first time in my life, I say I favor combinations of employers or manufacturers, properly regulated by the Federal government, if they are doing an interstate business, and by state governments where doing an intrastate business, in the hope that those employers will set a price on their manufactured articles sufficiently high to enable them to pay decent wages to their workers as well as making an honest return on their investment. When we have the kind of competition which now exists in the chain stores of the nation and in all other branches of retail as well as manufacturing life, we must realize that it is wrecking or tearing down that which has been accomplished by Labor Unions during the past twenty-five years and this cut-throat price competition has dug itself into every branch of American industry. Printing concerns which were organized and paying decent wages are being forced, in many instances, to close their doors because of the practice of cut-throat concerns. The same is true in the clothing industry.

There is not a day in which we pick up the newspapers that we do not find legitimate old-time business houses and concerns, such as clothing, furniture and printing, going into bankruptcy or into the hands of receivers, which is next door to bankruptcy. Many of those continuing in business are only doing so because they are using up all the surplus they have been able to create in years past and are even digging into their private savings in order to maintain their business and keep their doors open and it is only a question of a year or two when they too will be broke if present conditions continue. They are hoping against hope that things will change.

Therefore, the greatest curse now confronting our nation is this cut-throat competition which has brought about lower prices on everything, making it impossible for anyone to give wages and working conditions which in any way compare with the wages and conditions enjoyed by the workers a few years ago. Of course you can buy more for a dollar, but what good is it to be able to buy more for a dollar if you do not have the dollar.

With eight or nine million persons out of work and with twelve or fourteen million human beings dependent on those eight or nine million unemployed, making a total of between twenty-five or thirty million persons actually on the verge of starvation and unable to buy anything, is it any wonder that we have factories closing down, innumerable mills of every kind closing their doors and bankruptcy signs on buildings which for three or four generations have been substantial business institutions employing hundreds of workers until this awful cut-throat and price-slashing period came into existence?

In our trade or calling any old skinner who is out of work can buy an old truck and begin to haul materials of all kinds in and around his home city or from one city to another and is beating down the price of "real" trucking concerns who are endeavoring to pay decent wages. Some shippers want this class of workers and the auto truck manufacturers want them because they like to have not only the twenty-four million motor vehicles now

running over the roads of our nation, but they would like to have one hundred and four million, and there is no law to regulate them, so as a consequence the "skinners" slash prices until it is impossible for the average honest truck owner to compete with them and pay wages.

The same is true of chain stores. The same is true about wildcat oil fields where a few promoters get in, bore a hole in the ground and obtain and sell millions of gallons of oil, slashing prices, so that no one engaged in the oil industry can get decent wages or profits.

The situation is serious and our politicians close their eyes to the real condition. It is also true that the railroads cannot compete with this "skinner" truck owner who is out working in competition with them, all of which is the result of the unbridled license now obtaining because there is not any organization of industry or materials or organizations of manufacturers now permitted by law, so everyone is suffering as a result of this condition. There are hundreds of manufacturers and employers now in business who would thank God if they could break "even," or close their doors. Week after week they are feeding the savings of their lifetime into their business, but they cannot quit. Worst of all, they see no hope for the future because our professional politicians in Washington are playing for votes to the extent that they will not do anything to relieve the situation. With few exceptions, there is not a Congressman in Washington who cares a tinker's damn if industry goes to the rocks if only they are elected, and they are playing to the gallery to such an extent that the country is in a much more serious condition, generally speaking, than the average citizen understands.

But, perhaps, from out of this awful suffering there will come an intelligence, an enlightenment and a determination on the part of the masses to relieve themselves and their country of this awful load now being carried on our shoulders in the shape of the several good-for-nothing lawmakers now parading through the nation and elect men who understand the needs of industry and society; men who will bring back to us the successful manufacturing industries which prevailed a few years ago where the workers were paid decent wages and enjoyed reasonable hours.

OUR LOCAL UNIONS, when placing a member on trial for something he may have done in violation of the laws or rules of the local, should adhere strictly to the Constitution of the International.

My reason for giving this advice to our locals is that there are today innumerable shyster lawyers, or so-called ambulance chasers, starving to death, who are ready and anxious to advise our members to bring any kind of a suit or charges against our locals, for damages, or recovery of sums of money, and they base their claims on the fact that the Constitution has not been carried out.

It is absolutely necessary when preferring charges to watch every section of the law or you may find your local in court with damages returned against you, because, unless the Constitution is carried out, the court will decide against the local. There is no alternative.

When charges are preferred against a member for having done something wrong, copy of the charges should be delivered to the member, or sent to him by registered letter to his last known address. The member

should have at least ten days' notice prior to date of trial in order to prepare his answer. He should be tried by the local executive board. If it is one of the members of the local executive board who is preferring charges against him, he should not vote on the verdict of the board. The board should substitute, temporarily, another member to take his place.

In the case of an individual member, said member may appeal from the decision of the local executive board to the Joint Council, if one exists in the district. Where there is no Joint Council, either party may appeal from the decision to the General Executive Board, sending said charges to the General President. In the case of an individual in so far as a local union is concerned, the decision of the General Executive Board is final. That is, the local union, in session, cannot set aside the action of the local executive board, nor can the local union amend or alter the decision of the local executive board. If there is any feeling over the decision of the local executive board by the membership of the local union, the local board members may ask the Joint Council to modify the decision, but if the case is appealed the decision is final and binding. Also be it further understood, it is not necessary that either party shall appeal to the Joint Council unless they are desirous of doing so. If there is not a Joint Council in the district, it is the privilege of either party to appeal to the General Executive Board at Indianapolis from the decision of the local executive board, or they have the privilege of accepting the decision of the local executive board. I might add here 99 per cent of the decisions of local executive boards are accepted as final by both parties involved.

My purpose in writing this article at this time is to warn our local unions to carry out the Constitution of the International as closely and strictly as you possibly can in preferring charges against a member. We are having some experiences lately that prompt this advice. All members in the union are not real union men.

WE HAVE been noticing, month after month, in reports issued by railroad authorities, the statement that the number of carloads of freight, of the combined railroads, are continuously being reduced each month, and the impression prevails that business is falling off because freight in carload lots is falling off.

While this is true to a certain extent, most of the reduction in carloads of freight is caused by the over-the-road hauling or trucking. Let me give one concrete case in explanation of the above. Indianapolis is in the center of an agricultural belt as well as a stock-raising district. There are perhaps more hogs raised in Indiana than in any other one state in the Union, due to the fact that in recent years there has been an over-abundance of corn. As one drives out into the rural district he will immediately notice just now thousands of young pigs which will be fattened and ready for the market in three or four months. Also, on every farm, as well as on hundreds of other places which are not farms there are to be seen myriads—yes, innumerable numbers of chickens, which is again due to the abundance of corn.

Located in Indianapolis is quite a decent sized stock yards, with one large slaughter house, Kingan & Company, employing one thousand persons, when times are good, and strictly non-union in every department.

On reliable information I have been told that there were 25,000 head of cattle shipped into the stock yards at Indianapolis during the month of

April, to be sold, distributed and slaughtered, with 21,000 of this number hauled in by truck. This particular packing house, referred to above, slaughters practically as many hogs as any of the large packing houses in Chicago. Ninety per cent of the hogs are hauled in over the road by trucks, those trucks traveling two or three hundred miles, as the case may be, sometimes crossing the state line coming from Ohio and Michigan. These trucks pick up two, three or four hogs or two or three head of cattle at different farms along their route until they are loaded to capacity. There was one instance which I heard about where there were thirteen head of cattle, averaging in weight about 800 pounds, loaded on one truck. These trucks, sometimes procure a full load or part load going back, from some grocery house to a store or stores along the line and they haul it back at any price they can get.

This enormous shipping of live stock by truck is what is killing the hauling of freight by the railroads and the return trip is what is killing the team owners and legitimate truckmen.

This system of hauling is much more convenient for the farmer and, undoubtedly, much cheaper, and I question seriously whether this system will ever be eliminated. However, it can be regulated and if they are interstate carriers they should be placed on an equal competitive basis with the railroads, one with the other. Also the railroad companies should be permitted to own truck lines, said trucks to be regulated as to size and as to the care necessary in the hauling of live stock.

Undoubtedly, in time, regulation along this line will take place, but as the Congress seems to be playing for votes and jockeying one with each other, transferring power to government bureaus, some of us may have whiskers twelve inches long before any substantial results regulating the awful condition now prevailing on the roads of our country are put into effect and which is destroying bona fide and legitimate labor which obtained decent wages from decent employers a few short years ago.

THE FATHER of a family, or the son whose mother is dependent upon him, who fails to carry insurance for the protection of his dependents, is committing a grievous crime against those for whom he is responsible. Remember, there were 34,000 persons killed in the United States by automobile last year. Also remember there were about the same number crippled for life through accidents. You may be next.

Don't tell me you cannot afford insurance. It is even more necessary to carry insurance for the protection of your loved ones than it is to have a radio, a telephone or an automobile for pleasure. Many of us in the old days when working for starvation wages could not take out insurance, because we had hardly enough on which to live, and later in life when we tried to get insurance, it cost us plenty, but even at that the price was not too much. But some of us were rejected due to the infirmities of age resulting from a life of strenuousness, hard, endless labor and privation.

There is nothing in this article for me except that I am trying to assist Matthew Woll and the other men associated with him in running the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, which company is owned entirely by Labor and is one of the soundest institutions of its kind in the country. Rates for life insurance are about the same everywhere—just like fire insurance. The

officers of the different companies figure out the cost of insurance and make the rates, which are almost uniform everywhere. The only advantage to a trade unionist, or his family, in taking out insurance with the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, is that if there is any kind of a misunderstanding at the time of his death, the labor officials and their organizations who own and operate the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, would see that his family is given a square deal. It should also be understood that the company is not organized or operated for profits, and if at the end of five years, after meeting all necessary expenses, setting aside the amount necessary for the reserve fund and properly deducting all legitimate expenses, any amount left is distributed to the stockholders and policy holders.

Matthew Woll is president of the company. He is one of the most active, most sincere and perhaps the most courageous of the men of Labor now before the public eye, because he is continually fighting for better things for the workers. He was drafted to the position he now holds in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and gave up, at a sacrifice, the position of General President of the Photo Engravers' International Union of North America, which position he held for over twenty years without opposition.

By helping this company by giving it your consideration, you are helping yourselves and the Trade Union Movement and it will not cost you any more—perhaps less.

If there is not a branch office or agent in your district you can write direct to Mr. Matthew Woll, President, Union Labor Life Insurance Company, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C., for applications or further information, or better still "for a policy." This company also issues all kinds of policies, such as twenty-payment life, twenty-year endowment, etc., for same rates as all the big companies. If you have any business give it to Labor's company.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER of Local Union No. 611, Bread Drivers, Salesmen and Helpers, Mr. H. L. Ruckstuhl, was in my office the other day. He was accompanied by the President of the Local Union, Mr. Maloney.

After discussing a serious question confronting their Union, we talked about other things. They advised me that their local union is financially sound in every possible way. They have $105,000 in the treasury of their local union, most of it invested in first-class bonds which have not depreciated and on which they are obtaining five and six per cent interest. These bonds are of a class which have held their own, although at present there might not be a ready market for same, at par, were the local union compelled to sell them, as they are bonds on churches of more than one denomination.

In our discussion I was informed by those two brothers that their local has a relief fund established to help their out-of-work members, out of which they pay a member $10.00 a week for a period of ten weeks. At the end of ten weeks the relief stops for that year. A member, however, must be out of work five weeks before being placed on the relief list. Bakery drivers, when working, receive substantial wages in nearly every city where organized. You might say, "Well, what is a fellow going to do during the first five weeks?" The local union feels that he should have saved something

to help tide him over for at least five weeks, as undoubtedly he has been working steady for many years.

A bakery wagon driver is not like a truck driver, as he gets full time when working.

DON'T WORRY. I know what is going on in your district, but I am not advertising it, as it would not do any good. Besides you are not any worse off than they are in other districts. Let me say to you, no matter how bad your story is, if you were unorganized, it would be much worse. I have not so far heard of any one hundred per cent, real trade unionist who has been forced to stand in the bread line, that is, if he was a union man and paid up in his dues when he lost his work.

I hope the day will come when the International Union will receive a per capita tax of not one cent a day, or 30 cents a month, but a tax of $1.00 or $1.50 a month, so it may be able to build up a fund of $10,000,000 to be distributed in a crisis such as we are now passing through, and rest assured, a similar condition will again be experienced by the people of our country. So sure as the sun rises in the eastern sky, just so sure, in a cycle of fifteen or twenty years, do periods of serious depression occur. Sometimes more often.

From this serious depression we should all obtain an education which will drive us on to building up our union and our funds so when another depression comes—if not in our time—those who come after us will be prepared and educated to face and fight it.

What we want to see just now is more employment for Union members.

We talk about "giving" employment. When an employer takes on hands; when a householder provides a man with a job, he is said to "give" employment.

This is all to the good and the more employment that can be given the better.

But lots of Union members think they can't "give" employment, because perhaps they are not in a position to hire anyone to work for them.

If they only realized it, however, they can "give" employment and the way they can do it is by "buying" employment.

Every time a person purchases an article or a service produced by union labor they are "buying" employment and doing their bit to keep their fellow trade unionist from joining the ranks of the unemployed.

They are not simply buying a hat, or a pair of shoes, or a suit of clothes or what you will, they are helping to buy a job for some fellow trade unionist as well.

Think of your buying power in this double way and you will realize what a service you can render, even with a small purchase, when you make sure your money is being spent on union label goods or service.

You are really buying employment —the employment of fellow trade unionists whose work is represented in the articles or service you have purchased.

Therefore when you buy, see to it that you are buying trade union employment and thereby keep trade unionists at work and help to maintain trade union wages and conditions. —Shoe Workers.

Cost-of-Living Wages Denounced by Doak

Washington.—The theory that wages should be based on what it costs the worker to live is denounced as utterly unjust by Secretary of Labor Doak.

"The argument is made that the cost of living is falling and that real wages have therefore increased," said Doak. "The argument might apply if we had ever in this country applied a fair division of income to labor, but there is more to the question of wages than what a man can eat and what he needs to clothe himself.

"Labor is entitled to more than a bare subsistence. The employee's productivity has increased many fold, several hundred per cent in many industries. He is entitled to retain a portion of the gains thus made. All the gains should not go to the profits of industry."—News Letter.

Communist Foe Demands Capital Levy for Jobless, Indicts Economic System

Washington.—A 20 per cent capital levy to furnish jobs for our 6,000,000 unemployed and more widely distribute the nation's wealth is advocated by Maj.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, retired chief of the Army Chemical Warfare Service, noted opponent of radicalism and Communism.

General Fries said it was a "situation unparalleled in the history of the world" to have "millions of people on the ragged edge of the bread line and surrounded by an abundance of everything they need."

"We have simply fallen down on our job," he said, and if a remedy for it is not found "our brains are not so good as we have claimed."

General Fries declared that the 6,000,000 persons out of work ought to have a productive capacity of $1,500 a year, which would mean a total of $9,000,000,000. "The nation by their idleness is losing that amount, and I ask if it is not worth while considering raising that sum by a tax on capital to put them to work."

"I think we have too great a concentration of wealth," General Fries concluded. "Something is wrong with our thinking apparatus if we can have 6,000,000 out of work and hungry while the country has every resource for the greatest prosperity."—News Letter.

Medical Service at Cost Without Sting of Charity

Bakersfield, Calif.—A movement to fix medical charges commensurate with the income of the wage earner's family was announced by the Kern County, Calif., Medical Association, which will also finance both doctor and hospital bills over a period of one year. Hospitals, drug stores, clinical laboratories and X-ray laboratories joined in the action.

The association points out that medical service is already provided for the wealthy and the poor, but that the intervening class has difficulty in securing proper medical care during the depression. The association contends its plan will benefit the needy and intermediate class in offering at cost a medical services which is not charity. —East Bay Labor Journal.

Chicago.—The Assyrians did other things besides "come down like a wolf on the fold" back in the early dawn of history. They established a five-day week 4,000 years ago.

Experts from the University of Chicago who have just finished deciphering 60 clay tablets dug up by an expedition from that institution say the writing shows the shorter week was universal among both the Assyrians and the Hittites.—Labor.

TRY AND ATTEND the meetings of your local union, or, at least, one meeting a month, and keep informed as to what is going on in the Labor Movement. Remember, your union is your bread and butter. If you don't believe it, just look around and see what has happened to the steel workers and the other unorganized crafts—a 25 per cent cut in wages in less than sixty days in all of the steel mills, and that is not all, they may obtain several more cuts before the depression is over. These unfortunate workers, as well as all other unorganized workers, have no protection whatever. They are like dumb driven cattle who must accept their punishment. Men working for Henry Ford have been given a substantial reduction and if they as much as wink their eye in protest they are discharged.

At least, you trade unionists have your representative who sits down at the table and argues with your employers against a reduction in wages. Consequently, I say to you, attend the meetings of your local, build up your union, because it means the life of yourself and family, and it's educational.

THE DAYS of depression will pass over. We will recover the lost ground, no matter how long it takes, and we will gain new ground. Remember for three years the allied nations, France, England, Italy and Belgium, fought a losing fight against the German army; practically destroyed and driven back, their homes burned and ravaged, but they never lost courage, and finally came back, regained what they lost, to drive the enemy across the Rhine, making them pay double as a punishment. Victory will also be ours when the proper time comes. You cannot be set back when the cause is just nor can you be defeated. Therefore, stick and fight for your union to the end. The darkness is now dense. Soon daylight will break.

IT IS PRINTED in the Book of Prayer that it is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead. That is something for the spiritual welfare of those who are gone. For the corporal welfare of those who are living, it is a holy and a wholesome act to help those who through no fault of their own are out of work, whose families may be suffering and whose children may be starving, by contributing something each week or each month from your earnings. Yes, it may be true that your wages have depreciated, or perhaps your expenses have been increased owing to illness or helping someone else in your family. After all, the cost of living has come down considerably and when you feel a little bit disturbed, just remember the other fellow who has nothing at all, and it may be your turn next to stand in the relief line. We never know the day or the hour when trouble may come to us. The mightiest fall, and often the lowly rise. The law of averages.

Let is be said (and it is sweet) when you had a chance you did the right thing. This alone may help you from falling. Remember "Even a cup of cold water, etc."

Official Magazine of the

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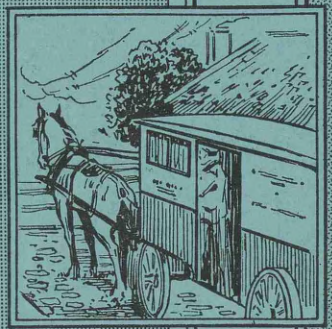
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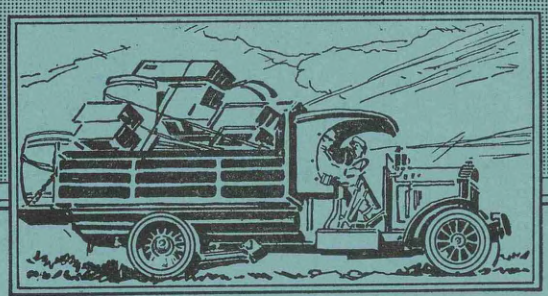
JULY, 1932

Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA









Important Notice!

A BANQUET celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the advent into office of Daniel J. Tobin as General President of our International Union will take place in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, on October 1, 1932, at 7:00 p. m.

All locals are invited to send one or more members to represent their unions, but it is not compulsory to send a representative.

The banquet will take place at 7:00 p. m. A meeting of all members present will be held on Saturday afternoon before the banquet for the purpose of talking over the present, past and future of our International Union and its membership, which is all-important at the present time.

Tourist rates will prevail on all railroads from all parts of the United States and Canada. Tickets for the banquet will be supplied, at the proper time, by the committee appointed by the General Executive Board of our International Union. Subcommittees will be appointed in all large cities and the local secretary-treasurer will serve for locals in smaller cities. Hotel arrangements and other information will be mailed to all secretary-treasurers and chairmen of subcommittees.

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THOMAS L. HUGHES, Chairman,
THOMAS FARRELL, Treasurer,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

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Justice Brandeis said a few weeks ago: "The people of the United States are now confronted with an emergency more serious than war." This is a moderate and conservative statement. The suffering which millions of Americans have perforce endured for the last year is a disgrace to our country, and the vastly increased misery resulting from the exhaustion of existing relief resources next July or August will compel all decent Americans to bow their heads in shame. Yet our National Administration remains inert and our National Legislature has refused to do anything about it.

Every intelligent observer realizes that employment cannot be increased nor business improved until we have an increase in the sale of goods. Yet the leaders of both parties in Congress were willing to levy a general sales tax which would have brought about a great reduction in the money available for the purchase of goods. At the present moment the leadership in both houses of Congress seems to be committed to a plan of so-called economy which will discontinue a great variety and a large volume of necessary and useful public services, throw tens of thousands out of employment and greatly reduce the income of other tens of thousands. As a consequence, purchasing power will be still further diminished and the depression still further deepened.

Why has Congress entered upon this way of disaster? In order to balance the budget. Why must the bud-

get be balanced out of current revenues? Why should not the deficit in this time of national poverty be met by borrowing against the return of national plenty? Specific answers to these questions are not forthcoming. The usual reply is: "The credit of the country must be maintained." This is an empty platitude. What we are seeking is some concrete proof that failure to achieve "the great balancing act" would destroy or seriously weaken the national credit. While I have never posed as a super patriot, I should blush for my Americanism if I had no greater faith in, no more accurate knowledge of, the resources of my country than have the leading men in the monotonous chorus of budget balancers.

Congress has refused to heed the misery of the unemployed. Its "economy" program will magnify the depression. In its consideration of the budget it has been stampeded by a slogan.

More disastrous than all these errors is its attitude toward positive legislation for business improvement. Truth and fairness compel us, indeed, to acknowledge that the so-called reconstruction enactments for facilitating credit have been beneficial to the small depositor and the small stockholder, as well as the rich banker and the big industrialist. Nevertheless, their effect has been almost wholly negative. They have prevented bankruptcies but they have brought about no positive improvement. They have not even halted the trend downward. The volume of business activity is considerably smaller today than it was when these credit institutions began to function.

In his address at the annual meeting of the Associated Press a few days ago, Secretary Mills declared that "credit and confidence are the magicians" that will get us out of our economic predicament. His use of the word "magicians" is significant and, indeed, appropriate. He puts more trust in the magic of "psychology" than in the realities of economics. Confidence can be helpful but unless it is based upon specific and definite economic facts, it is a cruel delusion. As it has been preached to the American people for the last two years, it is the authentic recipe offered by the deflated Professor Coue. When Secretary Mills relies upon easier credit to bring about business recovery he is putting the cart before the horse. Business men will not ask for more credit nor will bankers extend more credit until they see a probable increase in the sale of goods. This can not happen without an increase in the purchasing power of the masses. According to Bradstreet's the country's purchasing power declined 42.7 per cent between August, 1929, and April, 1932. Here is a sufficient reason why actual buying has diminished and is still diminishing. No effective substitute for purchasing power can be conjured out of the vasty deep of credit facilities or credit manipulation.

The vanished purchasing power must be recreated. A vast program of public works would give employment to and put purchasing power into the hands of millions who would spend it immediately. Senator La Follette's bill would provide for an expenditure of five and one-half billion dollars upon federal, state and municipal public works. If it were enacted it would probably bring about the employment of two million men within six months and four or five million within a year. Simultaneously there would occur a rise in prices and a healthy measure of "controlled inflation." Paul Mazur, a very able New York banker who has written the most intelligible and intelligent book on the depression, told the American Institute of Architects this week that "the Hoover Administration is currency-minded and has placed too much reliance on measures to aid banking, while it is business that requires di-

rect and immediate help." The money for financing the public works could be obtained from issues of federal bonds. The annual interest and sinking funds could be derived from the increased incomes resulting from the increased volume of business. In 1928 an addition of only two per cent in tax on incomes about ten thousand dollars would have yielded $250,000,000.

I challenge those who reject this proposal to bring forward any other effective remedy. The only alternative that they can offer will come under the head of groundless faith or the deferred hope that maketh the heart sick. I venture the prediction that if an adequate public works program is not adopted at the present session of Congress the level of business activity will be still lower and the amount of unemployment still greater when the second session begins next December. By that time the movement for reckless measures of inflation will have become irresistible. Printing billions of dollars of new money for the relief of the war veterans, the farmers and other needy but politically powerful groups will be the order of the day. And the responsibility for these deplorable developments will rest mainly upon the shoulders of those who are now directing the course of Congress. This is a very grave responsibility.

Referring to the economic reforms which Pope Leo XIII had recommended forty years before, the present Supreme Pontiff declared last May: "Unless serious attempts be made with energy and without delay to put them into practice, let nobody persuade himself that the peace and tranquility of human society can be effectively defended against the forces of revolution." While I hesitate to apply these radical words to the present situation in America, I suggest that they are worthy of calm and profound consideration, not only by Congress but by the entire American people.

Divided We Fail—United We Win

No truer maxim was ever put in words than the penetrating slogan which was born in revolutionary days, when the need for standing together was apparent to everybody. "United we stand and divided we fall," is a battle cry for co-operation and unity that has never been surpassed.

To Organized Labor this slogan applies with exceptional force and accuracy. Neither local unions nor the movement of Organized Labor, as a whole, can ever hope to make any particular headway, either in holding what has been won or in making additional gains, unless they are standing and pulling together as a single and united unit.

Whenever internal dissension is permitted to creep into an organization, no matter what the cause may be and regardless of how it is brought about, that organization is weakened by such division on the inside of it. Honest difference of opinion is not necessarily internal strife nor need it be the cause of any internal division within the ranks of the union itself. Sincere argument should not and usually does not lead to dissension.

Only when such a difference of opinis permitted to create such a bitter and arrogant spirit of partisanship that all other considerations are brushed aside to further the cause of one side or the other of the question or proposition which produced the rift in the first place, does such difference of opinion lead to a dangerous breach within the movement of Organized Labor.

Let every member of Organized Labor respect honest difference of opinion within the organization itself, but never permit such personal differences to create a breach where one faction is using its time and energy to destroy the opposing faction.

Such bitter divisions of partisan-

ship and factional internal strife are very injurious to any organization that permits such discord to continue until a permanent breach is brought about. Frequently such internal strife completely wrecks an organization. In the long and trying march of Organized Labor internal strife and dissension have caused more setbacks than all other causes combined. You can not hope to advance nor even to hold your own so long as you fritter away your strength fighting one another.

Beware of the member of Organized Labor who is always making proposals that create futile and harmful divisions within the labor movement. He is either a misguided fanatic or he is the willing tool of the enemies of Organized Labor. No matter which it is the result is the same.—East Bay Labor.

A bill providing for a federal bond issue of $5,000,000,000 was introduced in both houses of Congress on May 23, 1932, by Senator Bronson Cutting and Representative George Huddleston.

Senator Cutting spoke at length, upon introducing the bill, and among other things answered effectively the statement that no great amount of federal public works could be undertaken at the present time, and that only a comparatively few of the unemployed could be absorbed through a public works program.

Senator Cutting pointed out that according to the 1930 report of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads there are 48,000 miles of federal-aid highways in every state of the Union that could be given a permanent surface at an expenditure of $1,200,000,000. These roads could thereby be completed and the surface protected while at the same time employing scores of thousands of men.

In the matter of railway and motor highway grade crossings there is an almost unlimited field of necessary work both to relieve congestion and to protect life. It has been estimated that at least $3,500,000,000 could be economically spent in this field, and the work could be carried on with the simplest planning and an exceedingly simple form of contract.

As to the number of men and women that could be put to work, directly and indirectly, by a large public works program, Senator Cutting, in a statement, explained that a fund of $3,000,000,000 spent in wages on such work as road construction would employ 2,000,000 men for one year at a wage of $5.00 per day. As it has been estimated that for every man employed on such public work three others—men and women—are employed in making, preparing and transporting the materials for this work, it will be seen that by this expenditure of $3,000,000,000 there would be restored to the financial and industrial structure of the nation a purchasing power of $12,000,000,000.

Moreover, when it is also realized that wages turn over fifteen times in a year, a simple mathematical computation shows that a total purchasing power of 180 billions would be restored to the commerce of the country, incredible as that may seem—Commission on Unemployment.

A Great Weariness Is Upon Us

It is one of the notable things of the day that every denunciation of crookedness and selfishness in public life is greeted with loud acclaim.

The people are tired of crookedness, selfishness and overfat exploiters.

Contemplating exposures of greed, graft and pillage, a great weariness is upon us.

The American people were never so united in demand for what once was known simply and directly as a square deal.

Forthright utterances are welcomed today as never before. Forthright action is still more welcomed.

Whether in political life or in in-

dustrial life, the people are tired of robbery, deception and duplicity.

Will this anger of a people at their betrayers be dissipated so that the old game can go on, or will leaders arise who will give life to the ardent hopes of a people?

Such leadership requires rare courage and much keen insight and understanding. Above all it needs to understand what it is that the people condemn and what it is that they want. What an opportunity!—Bakers.

Harrisburg.—The number of totally unemployed in Pennsylvania for March has been placed at 1,056,949 by the Department of Labor and Industry. That is an increase of 55,855 more jobless than was shown in the January estimate made by the Department.

It is upon the estimate of the department that payments to counties of the $10,000,000 Talbot Act appropriation is governed. The distribution for the months of April and May are based on the March survey of unemployment.

The checks for the months of March, April and May remain to be paid the counties. The state treasury has sent checks totaling $5,000,000 to the local authorities. For March and April, the total payments are $2,000,000 each, while for May the amount is $1,000,000.

At the time of the U. S. Census, in April, 1930, the total number of unemployed Pennsylvanians was placed at 325,492.

All counties except Venango, McKean and Forest reported increases in the number of unemployed for the March survey. In Carbon County, the department estimates that 37.9 per cent of the working population is out of work. This county stands first in the state while Fulton is last with 12.3 per cent of its population unemployed.

The number of unemployed in Philadelphia increased from 244,242 in January to 257,605 in March. Allegheny County's unemployed advanced from 157,877 to 166,163 at the time of the last survey.

Increases for other counties having working population in excess of 50,000 persons between the January and March tabulations are:

Beaver, 17,676 to 18,477; Berks, 24,591 to 26,110; Cambria, 16,622 to 18,020; Dauphin, 16,588 to 17,528; Delaware, 30,152 to 32,025; Erie, 18,987 to 19,833; Fayette, 17,966 to 19,245; Lackawanna, 28,416 to 30,482; Lancaster, 16,730 to 17,712; Lehigh, 18,829 to 19,557; Luzerne, 42,356 to 45,260; Montgomery, 26,613 to 28,476; Northampton, 18,972 to 19,557; Schuylkill, 26,001 to 27,421; Washington 21,040 to 22,252; Westmoreland, 29,346 to 30,898, and York, 16,681 to 17,233.—Bulletin.

Machinery Barred in Jobless Relief Project

Wilmington, Del.—Governor C. D. Buck has approved a project for the construction of highways in Delaware without the use of machinery as a practical method of providing the maximum amount of work for the unemployed.

The plan embraces the construction of eighteen miles of roadway of the dual type. The project already approved will cost $1,000,000 and give work to about 700 men for three years.

Included in Governor Buck's unemployment relief program is the construction of sidewalks along the state roads to insure the safety of pedestrians. Employment will be limited to bona fide residents of Delaware.—News Letter.

Three hundred fifty-five thousand persons in this country will become permanently disabled through accident or disease in 1932, according to a pamphlet just issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Brandeis Calls the Turn

It is by no means necessary to agree with the recommendations of Mr. Justice Brandeis in order to agree with his striking declarations that the present order of things is in a terrible state of disorder and inefficiency.

Brandeis spoke out, in the course of a court decision, pointing to the conflict between law and natural development, bitterly slashing away at the social injustice of our time and declaring that perhaps more regulation of corporate conduct is required.

Great wealth and corporate power have wrought enormous abuses. The learned justice leved his arraignment well and labor will agree. It will agree also that there is danger unless there is remedy.

That the remedy must be more government regulation is not so clear.

However, if enough are convinced that there are wrongs that demand rectification, the chances are that in the end America will find the right remedy.—Worcester Labor News.

Old forms are breaking away to make way for tomorrow. Whether the tomorrow is to be brighter and more cheerful than today depends entirely upon the intelligence of the great masses of our citizenship. Will they use the opportunity afforded them in the coming election and make a complete change in our government or will they allow the same forces of reaction that helped to enslave them and brought about this depression, to continue in office and to shape the destinies of the nation? Will our people allow themselves as in times past, to be misled by false issues of cheaper taxes, lower cost of government, tariff or prohibition, or will they demand of these representatives the answer to the question, Why starvation amidst plenty? Will our citizens listen to political opportunists, or will they elect to office old and tried progressives who understand the fundamental principles of our economic systems and who have proven by years of service their loyalty and fidelity to the cause of the people and who can be depended upon to be true to their principles? Upon the intelligent action of our citizens depends the peaceful solution of our economic ills and the assurance of the maintenance of an American standard of living for the American people.—Wash. State Labor News.

Charity Under Compulsion

The policy that employers should force their employees to contribute to charity funds is finding advocates in employer periodicals.

In the "American Machinist," an employer periodical devoted to the widest possible extension of labor-displacing machinery, H. L. Lackman says:

"An employer, having first satisfied himself that the funds are properly handled, should proceed to sell the scheme to his employees. If adequate contributions are not forthcoming, a definite percentage of earnings should be fixed as a maximum and insisted upon."

This means that employers, not content with the billions of profits they make every year out of the labor of their employees, propose to compel those employees to spend a portion of their wages in the support of certain institutions approved by the employers.

Such a policy does violence to American institutions. It is not a credit to employers. It is opposed by labor. All workers should be free to spend their income as they see fit without any compelling force from employers.—Labor Clarion.

If a man's fortune does not fit him, it is like the shoe in the story; if too large it trips him up, if too small it pinches him.—Horace.

No Time to Lie Down Now

Of all times when the men and women of Organized Labor should be doing their utmost to strengthen their unions, the present is the most urgent. At no time in the past has the situation been as critical as it is right now. Everything that labor has won in the past is in danger of being sacrificed on the altar of greed and unless labor gives much closer attention to its union business than it has done in the past there is the gravest danger that most serious consequences will follow the bitter and relentless attacks being planned against the entire American labor movement.

Union men and union women: Do you realize that if you give in to indifference now and lay down to the elements of reaction that are working overtime to undermine everything that Organized Labor has won in the past that you and your family are the ones who stand to pay the penalty for such neglect on the part of labor to look after their interests during the trying days through which we are passing?

This is no time for petty squabbling over little and insignificant matters. This is no time to permit dissension to creep into your local union or into such central bodies as your local union may be affiliated with. What is needed now is the most united front labor has ever presented. The only way to attain such a front is for the rank and file of the members to go to bat and become so intensely and earnestly active that the enemies of Organized Labor will be stopped in the attacks they are planning and already making.

This is no time for a union man to be asleep at the switch. There is too much at stake and no member of Organized Labor can afford to be indifferent. If there ever was a time when every last member of Organized Labor should be up and on his toes and ready to go for the good of the union, that time is here.

Do not leave what you can do to somebody else to do. That is what weakens the union. The only way in which to strengthen a union is to increase its activity and augment its membership. When every member tries to do his or her bit the union invariably grows and gets stronger and better able to fight the battles of labor effectively.

Become a live one in your union. Attend every meeting no matter whether anything of such great consequence happens or not. Increased attendance creates a better spirit and always develops more strength.

If you have been staying away from the union meetings turn a new leaf and start attending every meeting.

Remember you are a part of your union, and if you are not doing something for it you are a deadhead and of no value to it. Do something. Do all that you can. You owe that much to yourself and your family.

Attendance at union meetings these days is the most important duty you have to perform. Attend to that duty ahead of every other duty you may have on hand. The union member who never misses a union meeting nowadays is the kind of material that makes for success.

Get busy and stay busy.—East Bay Labor.

The Sales Tax

Indirect taxation costs the real taxpayers much more than the government receives, partly because the middlemen through whose hands taxed commodities pass are able to exact compound profits upon the tax, and partly on account of extraordinary expenses of original collection; it favors corruption in government by concealing from the people the fact that they contribute to the support of government; and it tends, by obstructing production, to crush legitimate industry and to establish monopolies.—Louis F. Post.

American Taxpayers' Money Used to Provide Work for Asiatics

While thousands of American seamen are "on the beach"—the sailor's way of saying he is out of a job—ship owners receiving millions of dollars in subsidies from the United States government are importing Chinese crews for their vessels, President Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union told "Labor" last week.

The most outstanding instance of discrimination against American sailors was when the "President Coolidge" was recently launched at Hampton Roads, Va., Furuseth said.

"This ship, owned by the notoriously anti-union Dollar Line, was built principally by American taxpayers' money loaned to the Dollar interests by the United States government," the Seamen's chief explained.

"And when it came to hiring a crew, the Dollar company brought 146 Chinese across the Pacific Ocean, through the Panama Canal and up the Atlantic coast to man the 'President Coolidge' on its maiden voyage.

"Uncle Sam is paying 370 ships approximately $23,150,000 a year for carrying United States mail and these same ships employ 11,438 Chinese seamen. The law permits a vessel to have 50 per cent of its crew—exclusive of licensed officers—composed of Chinese or other Asiatics, and ship owners take advantage of that law to the limit."—Labor Clarion.

6,000 New York Jobless Families Near Starvation

New York. — The 6,000 destitute families of the unemployed dependent on the Salvation Army for their existence face starvation unless the public responds liberally to the Army's appeal for $1,090,000 to enable the organization to continue its emergency relief, according to Brigadier Thomas Seaver, head of the welfare department.

"We already have been forced to reduce the amount given to the 6,000 families now in our care until many of them are living in a state of semi-starvation," Seaver said.

Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, stated that the 13,300 men now on the pay rolls of the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau would remain on the work schedule of five days a week every other week.

Labor-Displacing Machinery Hits Telegraphers

Under the present form of our system for the production of wealth, labor-displacing machinery is introduced solely for the financial benefit of those who own and control industry and seek to live on dividends and interest.

The disastrous effect of this policy on the workers is strikingly shown in the survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor of the number of Morse telegraphers' jobs destroyed by the printer telegraph.

In the larger offices the printer telegraph has enabled the employers to dismiss 50 out of every 100 telegraphers.

In addition, employers have taken advantage of the surplus of workers to substitute low-wage printer telegraphers for the skilled Morse telegrapher. "The skill and training characteristic of Morse operators," the Bureau's report says, "are supplanted by ability simply to operate a keyboard adapted to telegraphic purposes." The result of the lack of skill required to operate the printer telegraph and the determination of employers to use the machine for their own profit are shown by the fact that in the offices investigated by the Bureau the proportion of male operators has been reduced from about 80 per

cent to about 40 per cent of the total number.

In discussing the general results on the telegraphers of the introduction of the printer telegraph the Bureau says:

"The effects of change to printer operations are by no means limited to a reduction of the number of operators otherwise necessary. Technological displacement includes, in this case, not only a decline in the number of opportunities for employment, but also other changes of considerable social importance. These are the passing of an historic type or class, the Morse telegrapher; the elimination of a long-established technique requiring highly specialized skill and training; and the supplanting of men by women.

"While Morse telegraphers have been confronting a rapid decline in the demand for their services in commercial telegraph offices, they have also encountered a decrease of opportunities for transfer to related fields, such as railroad telegraphy. At the same time, they have met several obstacles in the way of their becoming operators of printer telegraphs. The chief of these has been the rivalry of young girls expertly trained in the handling of the typewriter."

Organized labor has a positive remedy for the disastrous effects on the workers of labor-displacing machinery so poignantly described by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The remedy is that the length of the work day and work week shall be reduced in all industries as rapidly as machinery is introduced and to whatever extent may be necessary to provide jobs for all the workers.

Employers refuse quite generally to recognize this demand of Labor for the right to work. The existence of an army of over ten million unemployed does not move them to change their reactionary policy. They stick to it with the persistency that the slave owners stuck to the slave labor system in the last generation.

Ultimately the slave owners lost. Ultimately our capitalists will lose. They should learn a lesson from history.

Sunday Performances Banned By New York City Actors

New York.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Actors' Equity Association adopted the proposal of President Frank Gilmore for a rotary stock production plan to provide more employment for actors. The scheme provides for the installation of companies which would play successively in three or more fairly equidistant cities. It was stated the plan promises more jobs because of the run of three weeks or more guaranteed to each production.

A majority of the 600 members sustained President Gillmore in his refusal to bring before the membership the request of the League of New York Theatres for a referendum by Equity on the question of Sunday night performances in Broadway's legitimate playhouses. The actors have rejected the Sunday show proposal three times in the last three years.

Plucky Women of America

In an editorial in American Federationist attention is called to the fine spirit of wage earners during the depression. They certainly deserve applause for facing the most disturbing conditions with a firm resolution to meet their obligations and to help their fellows. In the words of Broadway, they have shown that "they can take it." They are still enduring that most distressing element in the wage earner's life — uncertainty — but are keeping heart and purpose high.

In many workingmen's homes there had existed for a number of years a

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EDITORIAL

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE ONLY important discussion of any kind on the platform of the Republican convention in Chicago was the discussion on the Prohibition Act and whether or not it would be submitted to a certain kind of referendum. The truth of the matter is, the Hoover crowd, which dictated the policies of the convention, straddled the fence so thoroughly on this question, leaving out all others, that it was pitiable.

While the prohibition question is undoubtedly very important and while a change in the present law may have a tendency to bring back some of the old faith in the future prosperity of our nation, at the same time, it was not by any means the most important question confronting our country. No real or substantial statement was made in the platform of the Republican convention as to the awful condition surrounding Labor. No substantial remedy was offered in any of the declarations coming from the convention which might contain a cure for the awful unemployment condition now prevailing.

While the convention was in session on June 15th, the Chicago Tribune came out with an editorial which appeared on the front page in bold headlines stating plainly that in their judgment this would perhaps be the last political convention of the Republican party.

The Chicago Tribune is one of the strongest financial institutions of its kind in America and is overwhelmingly Republican in its policies from a national standpoint. This editorial was perhaps the most fearful ever written by any conservative newspaper since the days of the Civil War. It reads like an editorial one might expect to find in a Bolshevist or Communist newspaper, and the seriousness of the situation is that ninety per cent of the editorial was based on absolute facts. In substance, it dwelt on the question of taxation of property and individuals which is leading up to the confiscation of property and which undoubtedly will bring about a revolution in the opinion of the Tribune.

How any delegate to the Republican convention in Chicago could read that awful warning and then help pass a platform of declarations without offering any remedy which might relieve the unemployment now prevailing, is something no one can understand, except one who reads and knows history and who realizes that the same condition of defiance of the rights of the multitudes and the ignoring of the sufferings of a great majority of the population by those in power in ages past compare very closely with the actions of our present-day political parties, which actions in other days were responsible for those countries being destroyed by the mob. History, in accordance with the Tribune, seems to be repeating itself and we are in for some days of suffering in our country unless the lawmakers wake up to a realization of the disaster and destruction waiting at the doors of our governmental institutions, state and national.

In accordance with a statement just issued by the American Federation of Labor, it is claimed that there are between ten and eleven million persons out of work, with this terrible number of suffering human beings continually increasing, men willing and anxious to work who have lived up to and used all their savings of the last few years and who, on account

of this continued idleness are starving to death. This condition the Tribune points to and calls the instrument of destruction.

I do not quite agree with the Tribune editorial although there is great need for heeding its statements. I have not lost faith in the multitude, nor have I lost faith in the big men of our country, although in ages past when the men of power and wealth refused to act they brought about their own destruction. I do say, however, that it was pitiful to see men from every state in the Union, men of every religious denomination, extractions from every country in Europe, preaching about the wonderful achievements of a certain political party, still believing they can hoodwink and continue to bluff the starving millions of Americans within our nation. Is it not idiocy or hypocrisy to say that the Republican party is responsible for the prevention of a great financial disaster in our country; that the Republican party, with Mr. Hoover, is responsible for preventing cuts in wages, etc.?

I say to you in all honesty, were the Democratic party in power and the same conditions existed, such as straddling the fence on the many serious issues confronting us and doing nothing of a tangible nature to relieve the sufferings of the multitudes, I would denounce them just as surely and with as much bitterness as I do now. Such an awful financial disaster as we are now going through in our country was never before experienced by the people of any country. Our bankers have robbed the workers of this nation of hundreds of millions of dollars by making false or unsafe investments of the money of their depositors, and the government, both state and national, seems to ignore this condition and certainly have not recommended any punishment for the robbing of millions of workers of their deposits and earnings.

Talk about unemployment and wage slashing being prevented by Mr. Hoover; this certainly is a joke. All around us everywhere there has been nothing else but wage slashing; in the steel industry, the automobile industry, both strongly Republican managements and unorganized, the heads of those institutions being large contributors to the Republican election funds, the employes in those institutions have had their wages cut and cut so badly, both in time and money, that men serving sentences in prison are better off than the workers for those corporations. Wage slashing and all other kinds of disastrous and cruel methods have been practiced on the multitudes by corporations which were allowed, under the present government regime, to distribute hundreds of millions of dollars in dividends during the years of prosperity.

I am not saying that the Democrats would do much better were they in power, but I do say, in my personal opinion, no party or individual could do any worse. There has been less done within the last twelve years to protect Labor from the onslaughts of legalized criminals operating banks and stock markets than ever before in our history, with greater crimes having been committed against the workers. There are more crimes "within the law" in this country than in all other civilized countries in the world combined.

What will Labor do in the next election? Will Labor support men who come along and offer them some kind of a job for one of their friends? Will Labor be divided as it has been in past years? Will Labor be split up and refuse to take a stand as it has on more than one occasion in recent years? Will Organized Labor have the courage to displace the men who claim to represent them, many holding offices in labor unions who are false to their membership because they support the enemies of Labor who hold

legislative positions in Washington and elsewhere? What a pity it is to see so-called representatives of Labor selling out for a job for some member of their family or pleading for Labor's support for shyster candidates because of some petty consideration they have received, perhaps an invitation to lunch, from men who are endeavoring to get an appointment to a judgship for the rankest enemy of Labor. Yes, there are so-called representatives of Labor, local and national, who are very friendly with those bitter enemies of Labor, those slick, smooth-tongued politicians who for four years have been nailing labor unions to the cross in state and national legislatures. Also there are to be found other men of Labor, who think they are leaders, who are taking the salaries paid to them by the workers, who have not backbone enough to take a stand and declare against false politicians in favor of the men who deserve their support, who have always been loyal to Labor. On the other hand, they refuse to denounce the enemies of Labor lest they lose prestige with some other International Officer who is misrepresenting the working people. It is certainly a pity that Labor refuses to be united in the political arena and it is a still greater pity that there are men in the labor movement who have not force and character sufficient to fight for the masses of workers who are dependent upon them; the same masses who help to keep them in office or in their jobs.

Yes, we are going through a fearful depression, a terrible experience, with a frightful future before us, but if it will result in the cleaning out of the weaklings and those who misrepresent the workers in both labor unions and the political field, no sacrifice will be too great and the suffering we are now enduring will not be in vain.

I say to you in all sincerity that while I believe that the prohibition question should be adjusted and straightened out and that the present law should be repealed or amended in order to eliminate the law breaking now going on, and in the hope that it might stimulate work for many, at the same time, it is not the main question and should not have been given first place by the Republican party in its recent convention, but that the awful unemployment condition, with men starving to death for want of work, should have been the main question before the convention.

Note—We will comment next month on the Democratic national convention, which, at the time of going to press, had not yet been held.

WHEN I DROVE a street car—away back in 1895 and 1896—after breaking in for two weeks without pay, you then went to the Commissioner of Police of the city of Boston to get a license to operate. That was the law. Criminals or men of disreputable character were tabooed. You were then given a book of rules which you were required to study and observe. One of the principal rules was that motormen, under penalty of suspension from work, had to sound their gong when approaching or before crossing a street intersection.

Those of you who are old enough to remember, understand fully that when horse cars were used that a warning sound came from a small bell attached to the lower part of the horse collar and was intended to give warning to those walking or driving that they were nearing a street on which there were car tracks and that a street car was approaching.

Claxons or sounding horns were placed on automobiles for the purpose of having them used. Last year there were 42,000 persons killed in the United States by motor-driven vehicles and over 75,000 were injured. Some half-wits, a few years ago, abused horn sounding by keeping it up continually, or when not necessary, but even an individual of that kind, who made unnecessary noise through his constant horn sounding, was a safer person than the wise guy of today, male or female, who goes driving along refusing to sound the horn, thus failing to give pedestrians crossing the street warning that they are approaching.

At least fifty per cent of the accidents now occuring could be avoided if this rule was only observed by chauffeurs and enforced by the police and traffic officers, especially when an automobile is about to enter a main street. Also the person coming to a street intersection should sound his horn. This does not mean that drivers should make fools of themselves, especially at night, by continually sounding their horns loud enough to wake the dead. It sometimes may be necessary to sound the horn at night in order to warn the fellow in the other car who may be half asleep.

Not only should this rule of sounding the horn be enforced within reason, at all times and at all hours, but it should be considered a crime to have a driver go along at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour without ever sounding his horn, especially when crossing streets.

When walking I consider myself able to step aside without having to stop and make up my mind, or losing my head. I consider myself of average alertness and agility, but I say to you in all honesty, on more than one occasion in recent months I have had the fright of my life, as well as some narrow escapes, because of cars ducking around corners. The driver, on account of laziness or so-called smartness, but mostly stupidity, refusing to sound his horn.

As our members make their living by driving motor vehicles, let us be leaders in observing this necessary rule, which may help to save lives, because, after all, the majority of individuals are copyists and if we start a campaign of sounding the horns on our vehicles when entering a main street or approaching a street intersection, there is not any question but what we will make hundreds of converts and undoubtedly bring about a condition which will mean fewer deaths and less injuries among the innocent public.

BE A LEADER, if possible, in your place in life; but if you can not be a leader, then let me say to you that the next great man, the one God and real men love is a "good follower."

NO MATTER what you are doing, put your heart in it. Be determined to do your best. Put forth every effort to make your labor a success. "Because you have been faithful over little things, I have placed you over many." Don't forget others are watching your efforts.

IF YOU are true to your own conscience, then you are true to all men. Conscience makes cowards of us all, only when we go wrong; against that within us that says Stop.

Important Announcement

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of General President, Daniel J. Tobin

The General Executive Board, at its meeting held during the month of February of this year, voted to hold a banquet on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Daniel J. Tobin as General President of our International Union. The General Executive Board felt that an occasion of this kind, which seldom happens in a labor organization, should not be allowed to go by without a fitting celebration, so a committee, consisting of General Secretary-Treasurer Thomas L. Hughes, General Organizer Thomas Farrell and General Organizer John M. Gillespie, was selected to make the arrangements.

Daniel J. Tobin was elected General President in the Boston convention in August, 1907, defeating the late Cornelius P. Shea, and took office on October 1, 1907. At each convention since the one held in Boston, President Tobin has been elected by acclamation.

In 1907 our International Union was in very poor standing in the Labor Movement, with a small membership and very little money in the treasury. During the twenty-five years of his leadership our Union has grown until today it is one of the outstanding international unions in the United States and Canada, with a large membership, a very healthy treasury, and our locals somewhat prosperous considering the times we are living in. As this may be considered one more milestone in the career of our organization and something which will never again occur during his time, or even during the time of many of us who are associated with him, let's make this one of the outstanding events in the history of our organization because we expect this gathering to prove not only a very pleasant one but also a very educational and beneficial one for our membership in general.

Begin now to make preparations to have your local represented at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration.

The following are those selected on the subcommittees for the celebration:

Chicago: Patrick Berrell, Vice-President; L. G. Goudie, President, Teamsters' Joint Council; Robert G. Fitchie, Local Union No. 753; John O'Brien, Local Union No. 710, and William Lee, Local Union No. 734.

New York: M. J. Cashal, Vice-President; John J. McKenna, Local Union No. 814; Thomas J. Lyons, Local Union No. 808; Joseph J. McCrann, Local Union No. 807.

Boston: John F. English, Vice-President; P. H. Jennings, Organizer; Louis Leventhal, Local Union No. 259, and Joseph J. Hunt, Local Union No. 25.

Seattle: Dave Beck, Organizer and President of the Teamsters' Joint Council; F. W. Brewster, Local Union No. 174; Sam R. Gibboney, Local Union No. 566, and J. D. McEwen, Local Union No. 227.

Philadelphia: Thomas P. O'Brien, Organizer; Charles A. Morrissey, Local Union No. 470, and Albert J. Barndt, Local Union No. 623.

San Francisco: Michael Casey, Vice-President and Organizer; John P. McLaughlin, Local Union No. 85, William A. Connolly, Local No. 256; George G. Kidwell, Local Union No. 484, and M. E. Decker, Local Union No. 226.

Cincinnati: Thomas Farrell, Organizer; Milton Doll, International Trustee and President Joint Council.

St. Louis: Daniel J. Murphy, Vice-President; H. R. Norman, Local Union No. 603; Harry Ruckstuhl, Local Union No. 611; William Ryan, Local Union No. 600, and Arthur Rogers, Local Union No. 405.

Jersey City: William F. Hart, Vice-President; Joseph Markle, President Joint Council; John J. Conlon, Local Union No. 560, and Jerry Buckley, Local Union No. 617.

Cleveland: Henry G. Burger, Organizer; John T. O'Brien, Local Union No. 392; John Rohrich, Local Union No. 436; James Artwell, Local Union No. 407, and Arthur Whitlock, Local Union No. 422.

In all other districts the secretary-treasurer of the local will serve as the committee.

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Chairman of Committee,
THOMAS FARRELL, Treasurer,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

Partyism Is Ridiculed by Senator Shipstead

Washington—If leading politicians of both parties are correct in their plea for non-partisan action in the present industrial crisis, what becomes of their claim that ours is a government of parties, and why not apply non-partisanship at all times? asked Senator Shipstead in a nation-wide radio address.

The northwest senator called attention to Washington's warning against the baneful influence of party spirit, which is now accepted by leaders who have hitherto insisted that "we must have government by parties."

"Now," continued Senator Shipstead, "when the country most particularly needs salvation, the leaders of both major parties unite in proposing and accepting an abandonment of party and a recurrence to the principle of George Washington, the principle of non-partisanship, toward the solution of the difficulties of the Republic.

"I welcome their conversion. I hope they will continue to put country above party, not only in an emergency, but normally and uninterruptedly.

"We then come to the second attitude which at this moment is recommended. We are told that we must now not only be non-partisan, but 'constructive.' Again I heartily concur. I had supposed, indeed, that it was desirable at all times to be 'constructive.' I had not supposed that either party at any time would bring forward measures intended to be 'destructive.' In any case, however, I join earnestly in the suggestion that we should today—and then perhaps even tomorrow—cease entirely from being 'destructive' and negative and become wholly 'constructive' and positive."—New Letter.

Greed and Eye Accidents

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness reminds us again that most eye accidents in industry are needless.

"Although most industrial eye accidents are preventable," the society says in its latest annual report, "it is estimated that in American industry more than 2,000 workmen lose one or both eyes, 300,000 minor eye injuries are received, and approximately $50,000,000 is wasted in time lost, compensation and medical bills, each year."

Why this appalling record of eye accidents? To America's shame, it can only be answered that greed is the biggest factor in the record. A little more attention to safety in industry would largely prevent loss or partial loss of the eyesight—one of the most distressing accidents that can befall a human being.

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sense of comparative security. To people who had an equity in a home, a savings account, some insurance, and perhaps something invested in stocks and bonds, it seemed incredible that everything could be swept away. Yet many wage earners with a supposed reserve against old age have lost one thing after another, so that they are now not as well off as when they started in life. The very fact that they are older counts heavily against them. Yet their morale has not been broken.

Those who still have work are making sacrifices for their fellow-craftsmen. Through unemployment benefits, loans, direct relief, protection of investments and distribution of work they have tried to take care of their own people. Neither those who must accept such help nor the workers still able to give it feel that this is charity. It is a kind of organized neighborliness. If there are not enough jobs to go round in an industry, the men divide the work up. Few may work a full week, but every one has a chance to earn something.

The American Federationist does not stretch the facts when it says that "the record of wage earners during this depression is open testimony to their character and dependability. This cannot but reinforce the feeling of conscientious employers that they have as deep a responsibility to the workers as to those who invest in their company or consume its product.—New York Times.

Chicago.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, presented the Federation's political program to the Platform and Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention and urged its incorporation in the party platform.

The program included the following recommendations:

Amendment of the anti-trust laws in the interest of industry, labor, and the farmers.

Enactment of the Davis-Kelly bill for the stabilization of the bituminous coal industry.

Recognition of labor's right to organize into trade unions.

Opposition to compulsory labor.

Guarantee of free speech, press, and assembly.

The five-day work week in both government and private industry.

Federal appropriations for public works to relieve unemployment.

Continuation of vocational training and education.

Development of a national employment service.

Federal appropriations for the direct relief of unemployment.

Continuance of immigration restriction.

Application of federal measures for economic rehabilitation to Puerto Rico.

Extension of federal workmen's compensation.

Adequate appropriations for the Department of Labor and its bureaus.

Maintenance of high wage standards for government employes.

Federal financial assistance to states for the extension of old-age security legislation.

More liberal retirement laws for federal employes.

Amendment of the Volstead Act to legalize beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol.

Encouragement of home building and home ownership.

Maintenance of income, estate and inheritance taxes.

Opposition to the sales tax.

Labor's program was drawn up by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and approved by a special meeting of representatives of affiliated national and international unions convened by Mr. Green to meet in Chicago prior to the convention. The union representatives appeared with Mr. Green before the Platform and Resolutions Committee.—News Letter.

MEN ARE worse than fools if they believe they can indefinitely beat the laws of nature and justice. It has never been done and it never will. You may delude yourself for a while, but the ending will be all the more bitter and the more certain. If you doubt this, look over history's pages. Caesar, Napoleon, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Germany. And if you desire proof nearer home, look over the many whom you knew in the organization who were leaders for a while, great leaders, they thought, but because they played a wrong game they were cleaned out, every one of them. If you refuse to see this then you are worse than blind. But oh, the joy of going home at night to your family knowing you did your best that day; that you did no man wrong.

JOHN J. CONLIN, Business Agent of Local Union No. 560, of Hudson County, New Jersey, writes me this morning the most encouraging news I have had for some time past in so far as organizing unfair companies is concerned. He reports that some time ago he organized eight drivers working for Spencer Kellogg, Inc., at Edgewater, New Jersey. Immediately the men were discharged for belonging to the union. The strike continued for three weeks and the Val O'Farrell strikebreaking agency, one of the worst and most vicious of its kind, was employed by Spencer Kellogg, Inc. However, after the struggle was on for three weeks, a first-class agreement was signed for the men, establishing $1.00 an hour for overtime, wages at $45.00 a week and pay for holidays. Previously the men did not receive pay for any holidays.

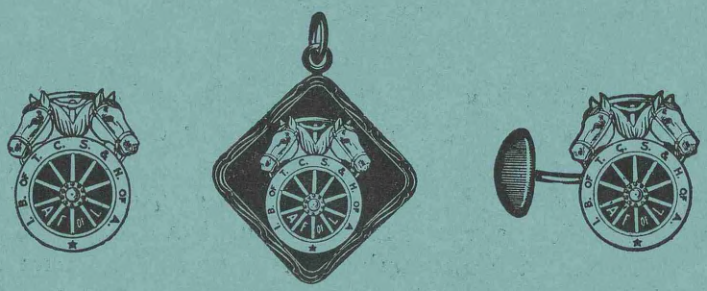
I take this opportunity of congratulating Brother Conlin and Local No. 560, also all the other boys in New Jersey who helped in bringing about this settlement and establishing peaceful union relations between our International Union and the Spencer Kellogg concern.

Official Magazine of the

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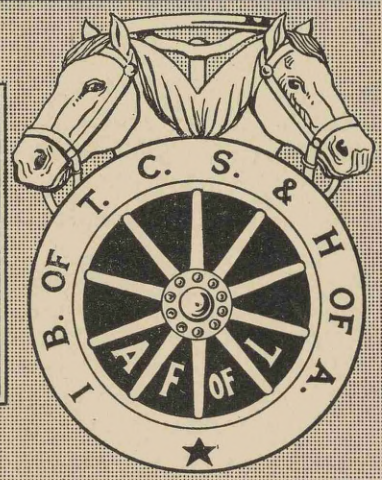
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AUGUST, 1932

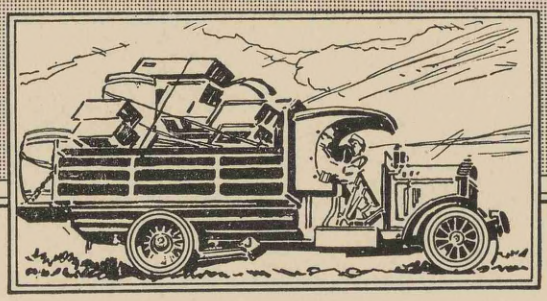
Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA











General Notice from the Committee on the Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Daniel J. Tobin as General President

EVERY DAY the committee is busy with its arrangements to the end that the meeting and banquet which is to be held on October 1, 1932, may be a success.

Letters of instructions have been mailed to the chairmen of all sub-committees. In cities where a sub-committee does not exist, the local secretary-treasurer is to act as a committee, and those secretaries have been notified of their appointment both by letter and through the columns of our July magazine. Therefore, let all members in each district work together and let us put this celebration over with a bang, or, in true Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' style.

The September number of our official Magazine will contain all important information pertaining to the Anniversary. All who attend should make arrangements to be in Toronto at the Royal York Hotel not later than Saturday morning, October 1st. Your committee will have headquarters open where all local information may be obtained.

The Royal York Hotel will be the headquarters. The rates for double rooms, with bath, are $7.00 a day; single rooms, with bath, $4.00. This is the finest hotel in the world.

There are also plenty of other hotels right in the same district with rates to meet the desires of those who do not wish to stop at the Royal York. Any information desired before September 17, 1932, will be gladly sent to you. The membership may get information from their local secretary-treasurer.

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Chairman,
THOMAS FARRELL, Treasurer,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary,
Committee.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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Wm. Green, President A. F. of L., on Unemployment

There were more than ten and a half million persons out of work in the United States in March, 1932, according to our new estimate of unemployment. This is more than one-fifth of those normally at work for pay.

These ten millions of unemployed are looking to Congress for help. They want work. They are impatiently looking for plans that will provide them opportunity to earn a living. They will vote in the November election. The measuring rod labor will apply to legislative records is influence in creating jobs. One-fifth of those normally earning incomes by work are prevented from producing the wealth that would pay their incomes. They are living on the proceeds of past work or on charity. Poverty is starving these millions physically and spiritually. Vital questions are dominating discussion in homes and meeting places all over the country. Deep-seated unrest is everywhere apparent. Men and women are near desperation. They ask for the opportunity to earn their daily bread. The increase in credit and decrease in bank failures mean nothing to them if jobs are not forthcoming as a consequence. Financial institutions are for service.

The American Federation of Labor has been publishing each month an estimate of the number of persons unemployed in the United States, based on reports of unemployment

from trade unions. After careful study we have found that unemployment has been increasing much more rapidly among the unorganized than among union workers. We have, therefore, based our new estimate of unemployment on employment indexes published by the United States government, applied to the figures for gainful workers in the United States Census of April, 1930. The resulting figures show 6,894,000 persons laid off since April, 1930. Adding the number unemployed, according to the April, 1930, unemployment census, and the number who are seeking work for the first time since then we have the total number out of work in March, 1932, 10,634,000.

We feel sure that this is a conservative estimate. It is constructed as follows: Of the 38,000,000 persons shown by the government indexes to be at work in March, 1932, (1) 18,000,000 are covered by government employment figures issued each month. These include manufacturing, railroads, mines, utilities, wholesale and retail trade — the occupations which have suffered most severely from unemployment; about five and a half million people have been laid off in these trades since April, 1930. (2) 13,200,000 persons are in occupations where employment is assumed to have changed very little on the whole since April, 1930, and the figures for those at work in April, 1930, are used with a change of less than two-tenths of one per cent. This group includes teachers, professionals, farmers, those in insurance, proprietors and officials of business firms. Unquestionably there has been unemployment among these groups which we are not able to show because of inadequate figures; many thousand teachers we know are either unemployed or working without pay. Our estimate of unemployment in this group is distinctly conservative. (3) 800,000 in service industries, where employment is estimated from indexes of trade. Thus over 84 per cent of all employed workers are either covered by reliable government indexes or are in trades where the United States Census figure for 1930 is used without appreciable change. (4) 6,000,000 (less than 16 per cent) are in trades where no employment indexes exist; the employment change is assumed to be the same as the general change for all other trades. This group includes domestic servants, barbers, laundresses, nurses, photographers, actors, musicians, real estate, water transportation, independent hand trades and others. We know from trade union reports that 45 per cent are out of work among musicians, actors, seamen, longshoremen, while only the 23 per cent general average is assumed for this group; we also know that high unemployment exists among nurses, domestic servants, independent hand trades and others in this group. Therefore we feel sure that it is conservative to estimate the change in this group as no greater than 23 per cent average for all other trades.

These employment figures show 6,894,000 laid off since April, 1930. Since there were 2,964,000 who had already been out of work one week or more in April, 1930 (Classes A and B, unemployment census), this makes a total of 9,858,000 persons out of work in March who had normally been employed in gainful work before the depression began.

The increase in population since April, 1930, has brought 776,000 new workers into the field seeking employment. They are either unemployed or have already displaced older workers. This figure for the increase in those seeking employment assumes that the same proportion of the population are seeking and needing employment now as at the time of the April, 1930, census. Here also, we feel that the estimate is conservative, for many instances have come to our notice of persons who formerly were able to live on income from investments or

property and are now seeking work. Therefore the proportion needing gainful employment may be larger than in April, 1930.

These figures make a total of 10,634,000 out of work and needing work in March, 1932. The figures for the first three months of 1932 are as follows:

January	10,276,000
February	10,528,000
March	10,634,000

Unemployment has increased steadily since January. From March to May unemployment in industry has continued to increase, as shown both by reports from trade unions and figures of the United States Department of Labor. At least 200,000 persons were laid off from March to May, and it is probable that unemployment in industry is now higher than ever before in history.

Radio Address by Organizer Dave Beck, Seattle, May 26, 1932

Permit me to express my appreciation to the Seattle Post Intelligencer and Radio Station KVL, in allowing me to discuss for a few minutes what I consider, as no doubt does every other citizen in the United States tonight, the most important matter that has confronted our national government since we were electrified by the announcement of a declaration of war.

With the announcement of war in 1917, we instantly mobilized every resource of our national government and gave unstintedly of our physical and moral resources to consummate successfully the objectives for which war was declared. At this time when the entire nation is staggering under the most grave problem that has confronted organized government in this country; when more than eight million unemployed people are walking the streets; when little children are begging for the dire necessities of life; when the finest citizens that any government could ask for have for months been asking for employment in order to provide for themselves and families, we are drifting along doing nothing to correct this terrific condition except here and there doling out in a charitable manner meager sustenance in the form of groceries to keep body and soul together.

The first responsibility that citizens have is to conduct themselves in harmony with organized society and law and by the same token it immediately becomes the duty of society and government to guarantee to every person residing in our country the right to work and provide for himself and dependents. No one today denies that there are millions of people in actual want; that industry is staggering under a terrific load, fighting to maintain its very structure; that the American standard of living is being demoralized; that banks are calling in their loans and denying the ordinary line of credit to business in order to maintain a liquid condition.

For a great many months we have been striving to correct this condition by local employment relief throughout the several sections of the country at the direction of the President of the United States and the party in power, charged with the responsibility of administering the government. This has woefully failed and as the savings of individuals have been drained and business has shown no improvement, a greater crisis confronts us now than at any previous time. Therefore, we must stop and find a solution.

It is my opinion that no solution has yet been offered, commensurate with the floating of a bond issue in an amount of five billion dollars or some other sum adequate to provide for and to inaugurate a great program for public construction and to put into industry every available man or woman with dependents in order that they might earn sufficient money to

create a spending power that will result in industry resuming its normal stride and recuperation of business to its natural position and our citizens to the American standard of living.

Of course, bond issues must be paid for, but in time of national emergency where the very structure of government itself is at stake, when we face a crisis within our country as great as we ever faced in time of war, I can see no argument why we should hesitate to create billions for a public work program and pay for its amortization when prosperity again returns. We do not hesitate to buy automobiles, to enjoy a high standard of living and spend our money in the channels that promote prosperity when we have the income that will permit us to do so. Neither do we hesitate to wage war, incur tremendous indebtedness, give of our man power and make every sacrifice for the preservation of our government and the defense of its ideals when necessity demands.

We have never stopped to consider cost when our nation has been imperiled but found a way to carry on and now when millions of our people are deprived of the opportunity to live as decent citizens should be permitted to live and to keep them from the acceptance of charity and dole, I endorse a prosperity bond issue.

Who is there to deny that should our shores be invaded tomorrow by a foreign power, our people starved, our children deprived of food and clothing, our very government and its ideals endangered, that we would hesitate to spend five billion or, if necessary, fifty billion, to repel the invaders and to preserve national honor and defense. Who then, would object to liberty loan bond issues?

Is there, then, any justifiable reason at this time of national crisis within our country when our people are starving, when our children are being deprived of food and clothing, when the very ideals of our government are in danger that we should hesitate to inaugurate a great public works program and a prosperity bond issue of billions to maintain national honor, American living standards and preservation of national ideals.

What Does It Mean?

The people of the country are still wondering where the Republican party, as a party, stands on prohibition. There is precious little enlightenment to be had from the devious and wordly piece of expediency put forward at Chicago recently as a prohibition plank. It is muddled in language, muddled in thinking, and in trying to throw crumbs to all factions has succeeded in satisfying none.

The long preamble concerning the duties of obedience and enforcement of law, in the light of what follows, is almost infantile. Ten years ago it could have been written with some sincerity; today, after a decade of universal flouting of the law, of widespread corruption of those very officers who are called upon to enforce it, of an era of prohibition-paid gangsterism and winking hypocrisy, it is simply childish, and will deceive least those advocates of the Eighteenth Amendment whom it courts. The feeble plea against nullification, in the face of complete nullification, is of the same category.

The plank further informs the voters of the party as to the two constitutional methods for changing the basic law of the land. These methods are very interesting, as readers of the Constitution have learned beforehand. The platform states in addition that the party does not favor a submission limited to the issue of retention or repeal, on the grounds that "the American nation never in its history has gone backward" and that repeal might sacrifice the "gains" of prohibition. Here again are disputable words of two meanings, expediently designed to please all and, if public comment

hereabout is characteristic, will please none.

There is a real division of opinion as to whether in case of repeal, existing Federal laws give the Federal Government sufficient power to protect those states which, under state control, wish to remain dry, or if a substitute amendment should be adopted to add the Federal powers in case the Eighteenth Amendment is done away with.

There ought to be no division of opinion regarding the profound illogic of the statement that prohibition is not now a partisan political question, that no member of the party should be forced to choose between his party affiliation and his convictions. This, in the face of the obvious fact that prohibition is the only question which can rouse enough political enthusiasm to raise a whisper, is actually a denial of the very birthright of the American party system. If parties are not intended to draw together people of similar convictions, to advance programs based on these convictions, and thus afford a true expression of the will of the people, then we might as well dispense with them.

All in all, an exceedingly feeble plank, and poor politics withal. People who believe in party government as a vehicle to express the will of the people will hope the Democrats take a forthright stand. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ford's Fallacious Farm Theory

It may be considered lese majesty to take issue with so successful a captain of industry as Henry Ford, yet his recently published articles in the daily press, which say much, seem to leave much unsaid. Possibly Mr. Ford's viewpoint makes it impossible for him to visualize the question he discusses as a worker would see it. If he is sincere in his effort to educate the public to his view he could well be more explicit and go deeper into the matter.

In the paid advertisement of June 4 the auto magnate emphasized his pet theory of sending the unemployed "back to the farm," but in the nearly half-page article he gave no hint as to how the unemployed worker was to obtain the soil to till. It may be admitted that if all were employed the idea of raising what is necessary for the family table might have its merits so far as adding to the possibilities of a better living standard is concerned, but the man without work for months, or the one who has been employed but a few days a week for some time, would have considerable difficulty securing sufficient land whereon to plant and cultivate a mess of greens. And again, while Mr. Ford's efficiency methods may be able to transform an agrarian into a "mechanic" in a few days, it is not so easy to make a truck gardener of a city-bred craftsman. Far better would it be if all craftsmen were employed at the work with which they are familiar, leaving the production of "garden sass" to those with knowledge and experience along this line. Then both classes would be gainfully employed and helpful to each other.

As to labor-saving machinery, Mr. Ford's observations are not illuminating nor quite correct. He declares "machinery makes jobs," when the world knows the contrary is true on the farm where he advocates sending the unemployed. Machinery only makes jobs where more men are employed to make the much greater volume of goods sold to men earning higher wages and working less hours. He advocates "overproduction" with no plan for "consumption," and contends "machines make possible inexpensive enjoyment of the comforts and conveniences of modern living conditions." He further states:

"Give the world a money system that makes it easier for goods to flow from man to man, and all the factories on earth could not begin to supply a tenth of the demand.

"But it is possible to expect of the machine more than it can do. We can not eat or wear machines. If the world were one vast machine shop, it would die. * * *"

To this might be added that while "we can not eat or wear machines," neither can machines eat or wear, and when a machine is introduced in industry and displaces one or more men just that many more workers have been added to the class that "can not eat or wear." Does the auto maker imagine these displaced workers will eagerly grab a hoe and hie themselves to some barren land (none other would be obtainable to the average idle worker) and attempt to wrest a living from the soil?

Thank the Lord there is something more the portion of a worker than a mess of potatoes. The worker is responsible in no small degree for the success of the business of Ford and others of his kind and to the worker must be given the opportunity to participate in that success. Over the centuries the struggle has been for betterment of the working classes and it is no more reasonable to assume that labor desires to revert to the conditions existing one hundred years ago than it would be to expect the Fords of business to burn their money, destroy their plants and begin again at the bottom.—Typographical Journal.

Trade Unionism Upheld

In handing down a recent decision in New York City, Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer commented as follows in regards to Trade Unions: "Trade unions are either descendant from or are the outgrowth of the idea and form of the guilds of the Middle Ages. Modern industrial conditions and the capitalist system, however, are the direct reasons for the organization of working men into trade unions. The method at first was adopted for self protection, but the movement has grown into an organized means for the improvement socially and economically of the status and place of the worker, the acquirement and the maintenance of labor standards and the changing of industry in accordance with labor ideals. Since labor unions are recognized as moral and beneficial to workers and society, such construction should be given to a particular provision of the union's constitution and laws so that it will be legal and moral, rather than morally unlawful. Better working conditions, including wages, hours, sanitation, safety and kindred subjects, and mutual insurance, are the chief aims of the unions. The spirit and power of the working classes in their resistance to being crowded down is the only force from the economic point of view which can and will save economic society from progressive degradation. No economic advantage has been secured by any class of workers except by its own organized resistance and aggressiveness. The constitution and laws of every labor organization are to be construed in this state and country according to well-conceived ideals and principles of law ordained by a democratic people, proud of their heritage and jealous of the protection of their rights of equal opportunities, of voice in the selection of local and general officials, in taxation, the appropriation and expenditure of money for government purposes, and of the right and opportunity of assembly and freedom of speech."—The Catering Industry Employee.

Better Face the Issue

There is no greater problem confronting us today than the one of fully ten million men and women being out of work, although they are willing and anxious to work and they and those dependent are in sore need of the earnings that such work would supply. Why not face this problem just as it is and proceed to take some

definite and effective steps in the direction of its solution?

Doling out charity will never solve unemployment. The most that any and all of this aid can do is to provide temporary relief by staving off starvation and death for the time being. But when such charity funds are used up or the number of unemployed becomes greater than all our charitable organizations can take care of, what happens then if nothing has been done before that happens to enable those now unemployed to get back to work at sufficient wages to enable them to live and support their families?

Instead of waiting until that day comes those in a position to help start the wheels of industry had better do something now before it is too late. Unless those who are in control can figure out something more substantial than mere handouts doled out to those out of work we are liable to have stormy days ahead.

If this is the actual state of affairs that confronts us why beat around the bush and shut our eyes to the most pressing problem of our day? Why not recognize now the issue that confronts us and take some sincere steps in the direction of solving permanently the problem of unemployment?

How can this be done? About the only sane and logical answer there is to this question is that of supplying the regular and remunerative employment to those out of work until all are employed. The only way there is to solve this unemployment problem is to work out comprehensive plans for enabling those now suffering with involuntary idleness to get steady work.

If private management and control has broken down and those who now control the bulk of the employing power are unable and unwilling to put the unemployed to work then it is high time that the people assume this power and proceed without further delay to take whatever steps are necessary to give everybody a fair chance to earn a living.

People must have an opportunity to live and it should not be based upon either doles or charity but upon an honest-to-goodness opportunity to earn a decent living by honest and respectable employment.

Since ten million are out of work now with grave danger of far more than this being out of work later, unless something is done to turn the tide, it is high time that steps were taken, as soon as possible, to provide this unemployed army with an opportunity to go to work.

Let us face the issue and take steps to solve it.—East Bay Labor.

Broke Each Time

The present depression has brought out a new set of economists. Join the conversation, or keep out of it and just listen, in any crowd, and the topic of conversation will drift quickly to "hard times." Just as some fellow is in the midst of pointing out that the stock market or the packers or the war or something else has brought on the depression, somebody will invariably step forward with the idea that the people themselves are to blame for the depression. Luxuries, installment buying, automobiles, radios, silk hose is the reason why we are broke and have too much goods accumulated. Back in 1893 we didn't even own a toothbrush and we had as nice a panic as one would care to go through. In 1932 we either own a car or know someone who does and we go through the same experience. All of which indicates that both panics have found us doing as little thinking as is permissible and still move around. —Wyoming Labor Journal.

Edward F. McGrady, Legislative Representative of the A. F. of L., says that the most important thing right now for Congress to do is to provide work for the eight million unemployed that they may live in decency and comfort. He considers that balancing the budget is a secondary matter.

EDITORIAL

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

EVERY possible ounce of self-control and reasoning should be used by Labor officials at this particular time. During these days when a paralysis of industry and wage scale reductions surround us everywhere, it takes real men of real character to hold together and control themselves so they may be successful in holding their local unions and their international intact. Before this battle against depression is over many International Unions and many Local Unions will be driven to the wall. Only those that exercise the greatest care and the greatest forethought, backing up said thoughts with the courage to deliver messages of truth and reasoning to their membership, saving the membership from itself, beseeching the members to remain loyal to their union, these are the only organizations which will remain intact, but it means fighting with determination to the end.

Already there are hundreds of thousands of members who are unable to pay their dues. Already there are many local unions unable to pay their tax to their Internationals. Throughout the land the tongues of disturbers are at work. The unthinking members listen with great attention during this awful period of depression and unemployment to the radical, smooth-tongued individuals who are everywhere spreading discontent. Men who were of the right caliber in years past and were always sincere, now, because of their inability to find work and because of the awful unemployment existing everywhere, are becoming disgruntled and discouraged, finding fault with their local officers and their unions. For this condition of mind, they can hardly be condemned. It is a natural condition, but I beseech our membership to bear in mind that the trades which are unorganized, the workers who are not in any union, are suffering much more than we are, both in loss of employment and in reductions in wages.

Trade unionists should understand that patriotism grows stronger when everything around us is dark and dreary. In Russia, France and other countries where the toilers were being destroyed by tyrants, threatened with persecution and death, that did not dampen their desire to hold their movement together. In the very darkest hours of the Church, when paganism reigned supreme, the Christian religion remained most loyal and was strongest in so far as fervency and holiness was concerned.

In modern civilization when religious orders were fighting among themselves and when governments were persecuting certain religious denominations, it is a well known fact that the members of those denominations remained and were more loyal than during the days of peace and prosperity and through their loyalty were able to battle the storm of adversity and intolerance, able to overcome ignorance and spread the truth of justice and of God throughout the nations of the world. So it is with men in the industrial fields today. We are bound to suffer. We have suffered during the past two years. There is suffering, discontent and unemployment facing us in the immediate future. Members of our families will be in want. Discouragement is bound to prevail, but if we will remain loyal to the principles instilled into us by our fathers; if we remain loyal to our country and our government, for which millions of our predecessors fought; if we remain loyal to the trade union movement, which, for fifty years, men have been

fighting to build up, eventually we will emerge more sober, more loyal and stronger than ever before. If, on the other hand, we become divided amongst ourselves, if we listen to the utterances of disturbers, if we allow petty jealousies to darken and destroy our better feelings, if we are continually looking for a chance to find fault, never speaking a word of encouragement to anyone, surely we will be lost and will go backward and downward into the strata of almost slavery, where we were at the beginning, or before the formations of our unions. Therefore, I appeal to the workers of the nation and especially to our own membership to take a greater interest in the union, attend its meetings, say a word of encouragement to the officers and help, as much as it is humanly possible, those who are out of employment, pay your dues regularly, even if you have to pay them at a sacrifice, work harder than ever before to maintain the union, so that we may not go backward, but that we may hold on until this awful monster of unemployment and industrial stagnation passes from out our nation.

International Unions should be aggressive and remain loyal if chartered by the American Federation of Labor. This is no time for discrimination or faultfinding. Rightfully it is your duty to cover up the venial weaknesses —if there are any—of your associates in the Labor Movement, to build and build a stronger union, so that a wall of harmony, sound-thinking, charity, faithfulness and friendship may be ours, to the end that when the battle with depression is over, our unions will be stronger than before, purified by persecution and suffering, when we will again take up the pace, regain our lost ground and go forward to greater and still greater achievements.

IT MAY BE a little late now to refer to what took place in the Democratic convention, as most of our readers have obtained full information of what transpired through the columns of the newspapers. Summing up the platform adopted by the Democratic party, it was perhaps the shortest, most concise and direct platform ever adopted by any political party. The old-time declarations of being opposed to the injunction, favoring trial by jury and granting the workers the right to organize were practically eliminated.

The Democratic convention, as did the Republican convention, made the wet and dry proposition its principle point of discussion, and it finally adopted, almost word for word, the declarations of the American Federation of Labor on this subject which included liberalization of the Volstead Act and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

If we are to judge from the expressions of the convention no greater plea or stronger pledge was ever obtained from any candidate than that promised by the man given the Democratic nomination for President—Franklin D. Roosevelt, now Governor of New York. In his reference to the "forgotten man" he used perhaps the strongest language that could be used in behalf of the working people, many millions of whom are now starving as a result of unemployment.

Candidate Roosevelt's statements were so strong that many of the dyed-in-the-wool, staunch and reactionary newspapers and magazines throughout the nation called him a Socialist, a radical, a dangerous man, and one to be guarded against in so far as Big Business is concerned. It is very well known that Franklin Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, has been a friend of the working man in so far as the advocacy of Labor legislation is concerned and battling for funds to help the hungry and starving.

However, you have all read the platforms, also the messages and declarations of both parties, so it is up to you, as individuals, to decide which party or candidate you wish to vote for and support in the coming election. But let me say to you, let not sentiment, blindness, bigotry or ignorance influence you when casting your ballot. Vote only for those whom you believe to be sincere in their desire to help the starving multitude of workers throughout the nation. Don't waste your vote by casting it for dreamers.

One of the two major parties will be in power after March 4, 1933. It remains with you which one you will support and there is no power or law within this organization which can punish you for voting as your conscience dictates.

This, however, does not apply to Communists. They are excluded from our membership. And, as Americans, they should be. They would destroy by force the institutions we have built. They would abolish the Unions and destroy the church. "They don't belong."

I SEE in the distance even a more difficult time for the unemployed during next winter than that experienced during the past two or three years.

This is certainly a discouraging statement to have to make, but I would be useless to this organization were I to deny facts, to our people, as I see them. I hope I am wrong in my analysis, but the situation is this: even now there are more unemployed than prevailed last winter and this statement is taken from the news sent out from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

If this is true—and I believe it is—then is it not safe to say that next winter—next December, January and February—when snow is flying and the ground is frozen, with all outside work discontinued, will this not make conditions worse and still further increase the army of the unemployed?

Already, here and these, we see signs of the disease of discontent, revolution, springing up. We all read what happened in a middlewestern city a few days ago when thousands of unemployed and hungry individuals stormed the municipal building, during which several were injured and two killed. Let us hope and pray and trust, as peaceful Americans, loving freedom and desiring to abide by reasonable laws, that this condition may not spread or grow more intense during the winter months. When men are hungry and see their loved ones hungry, they are not going to starve even if they have to plunder and steal. After all, what do they suffer if caught in the act of committing a crime or stealing food? They are sent to prison where they, at least, receive reasonable care and have something to eat. Walking the streets as beggars is less enjoyable even than being in prison, when pride and decency is crushed by the monsters, Hunger and Despair.

Again I see in the lining of the clouds, perhaps, a break, a slight ray of sunshine around the first of April, 1933. It is more liable to come under a new administration than under the present administration, for the following reasons: That ray of hope I see in the liberalization or amendment of the Volstead Act. Why do I reason thus? First, let me say to you I do not care personally whether or not we have beer from the standpoint of my individual desire. At my time in life, it means nothing. Next, I am afraid the changed condition, with the exception of the bringing back of the saloon, which is not contemplated by either party, will not make one particle of difference to the younger generation. On the contrary I believe that condi-

tions morally could not be worse from the standpoint of temperance. I have brought up five sons and one daughter, they have all gone through college and are scattered throughout the country, and not one of them has ever tasted liquor of any kind, not ever beer. After all, the abuse of liquor is due to persons falling for its cravings, and due more to one's self, his environment and education and not to whether or not it is sold under cover or regulated by the government.

For years it has been a crime to use drugs or to peddle drugs, yet we find that the number of drug addicts has increased and is increasing all the time, and the condition of one of those unfortunates is perhaps the most miserable condition, embodying great suffering, that the human system could possibly experience.

If the Volstead Act is liberalized after the new administration goes into office, what does it mean? I do not agree with the "wets" that millions of men will be put to work immediately. On the contrary, it will be a slow recovery, because several of the states will not permit the sale of beer and it will be so controlled that only hotels and first-class restaurants will be allowed to sell for consumption on the premises. I do believe, however, that some good will result through stopping the expenditure of nearly one hundred million dollars each year in endeavoring to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and that this money may be directed into other channels which will help relieve the unemployment, but if not so directed, it will at least help the taxpayers of the nation.

While some men may obtain employment as a result of the change in conditions, the greatest good I see obtaining from the liberalization of the Volstead Act is the elimination of crime, to a certain extent, the clearing of our court dockets and the psychological effect such a condition will have on the minds of the people, because, after all, if a man believes he is sick, whether he is or not, if you can convince him that he is not sick and is going to get well, it is the best medicine he could be given. Therefore, if the people believe that this slight change in our government and in our laws will lead them back to a semblance of old times when prosperity obtained everywhere, then those who have money will become encouraged to spend it judiciously and those who have lost heart will pick up courage and will face changed conditions with greater hope for the future. My judgment is that the psychological effect obtaining from the modification of the Volstead Act will be of great benefit to our nation and will come next year.

I may be wrong. I may be mistaken in my analysis, but unless something happens, such as legislation of this kind, or something else of a similar nature which will raise up the minds of the people from the terrible, dark, depressing conditions in which they are now sunk, this depression is going to go on and industrial activity will not take place until the people get some courage.

Under our laws, the Congress elected in November of this year does not officially go into session until December, 1933, unless a special session is called by the President after the inauguration on March 4th. If Candidate Roosevelt is elected he will no doubt call an immediate special session of Congress, as his party pledged itself to do certain things right away. If President Hoover is re-elected, with both himself and his party straddling the fence to a certain extent, or, at least, trying to carry the drys and the wets on each shoulder, very likely he will not call a special session of Congress after March 4, 1933, so we will have to wait until the following year before anything is done.

All of the expressions contained in the foregoing are based only on the personal observations of the writer as he comes in contact with men and matters throughout the nation. At any rate, let us look forward for a brighter day after March 4, 1933. In the meantime let us keep our grip, grit our teeth, fight and suffer, if necessary, be patient, and by our counsel endeavor to hold our unions together so that we may again take up the battle for advanced betterment of conditions as we did during the many years that are past when we made this organization one of the greatest of its kind in the whole world.

THE Railway Express Agency, Inc., which is owned by the railroads, among them the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and others, decided to take away from their employees the week's vacation which they have been giving them. This order applies to every worker in the employ of that corporation. Some of the workers have already received their vacations for this year, as this rule was just put into effect and notice that vacations would be discontinued posted about June 20th.

Of course the employees are very much up in the air over this order, and no one can blame them. However, the granting of vacations was a voluntary act on the part of the employers and was not written into the agreement. When we attempted, for the benefit of our membership, to have it written into the agreement the company said, No, they could not agree to it and would only guarantee the vacations so long as the company was financially able to take care of same. Just now the company says that due to the fact that business is shot to pieces they cannot continue to grant vacations and have been ordered by the "higher ups" to discontinue them. A custom, affecting the workers, which has been in existence for a good many years, when same is changed, seems unreasonable and unjust.

Senator Couzens recently read before the U. S. Senate the amount of salary received by the officials of the railroads and it showed that the presidents of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio, and some of the other roads, were receiving a salary of $135,000 a year. This statement is taken from the newspapers as coming direct from Senator Couzens, who made the statement on the floor of the Senate June 29, 1932, and was made in connection with the request by the railroads for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Senator Couzens claims that before the railroads are given any money, they should cut down the cost of operation, not from the bottom, but from the top.

I question whether or not the president of any railroad is worth twice the salary paid to the President of the United States, more especially when said railroads claim to be losing money month after month, with some on the verge of bankruptcy while others have gone, or are about to go, into the hands of receivers.

The International will take this matter of the loss of their week's vacation by our railways express drivers and chauffeurs up with the Railroad Wage Board, in an endeavor to get some satisfaction or redress. We will do our best to try to right this wrong or injustice, which is the main grievance just now of the men in that service, as this action was taken without giving us any notice. This old-time and long-established custom of giving men six full days off each year was destroyed overnight and nothing was said about it until notices were posted in the barns. We were not even

extended the courtesy of being notified of an act which destroyed something which has been in effect for years.

This order also applies to the membership of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the Machinists, and all other classes of workers in the service of the Railway Express Agency. This order was nailed up and put into effect so brutally that it is not any wonder that discontent and hatred prevails amongst the entire working force.

I fully realize that the railroads are in bad condition and especially the Railway Express Agency, which is part and parcel of the railroads, without any voice or vote. Again I repeat, when something has become an established custom in an institution for years, it should not be destroyed by the scratch of a pen or without at least extending to those involved a suitable notification or a hearing. Acts of this kind breed contempt for the employers, because working men cannot be expected to understand the inside financial problems of a large corporation, and can only realize that they have been deprived of a condition which gave to them a few days off each year with pay. If we get on our feet again industrially, especially in this particular branch of our organization, you may rest assured those conditions will be written into the agreement. Every man of progressive human instinct today realizes that the workers should have a few days for relaxation each year.

MICHAEL CASEY writes in from San Francisco stating that Local No. 85, of which he has been President since the formation of the Union, away back in 1901, has decided to assess each member who is working three days, or better, each week, one dollar a month for the next six months to be used towards relieving the unemployed. The only thing wrong about it is that the assessment is not sufficient in view of the fact that Local No. 85 is having its unemployment membership roll increased each month. The local, however, is to be congratulated because I am sure they know what they are doing and have a very substantial treasury. Besides as they need more money I am sure the membership of Local No. 85 who are working will pay more towards helping to keep their good union members from starving, men with families who are out of employment through no fault of their own. Such men should not be permitted to go hungry by the other union members. As I have said month after month, it may be our turn next—we never know.

LOCAL UNION NO. 705, Truck Drivers of Chicago, have suffered an unfortunate experience recently due to the fact that most of their money was deposited in the Reliance Bank of Chicago, which has just closed its doors.

It is to be hoped that in time this bank will reopen and the depositors will receive, at least, the greater part of their money. No one can tell just now which bank is the safest or the best in which to deposit their money or their funds, but endeavor to pick out the strongest bank you know of; banks of long standing, with large reserve funds and managed by conservative bankers.

The men who compose the membership of Local No. 705 are the kind of men who will carry on no matter what it costs and under the guidance

and leadership of their executive board they will not fail or become discouraged during this terrible crisis now confronting our country and especially the city of Chicago, where thirty-six banks closed their doors during the month of June—if I am correctly informed by the newspapers.

STAND BY YOUR GUNS. Fight to save your union. No sacrifice is too great to make to protect the organization that has made us free men.

Pay your dues. Pay your assessments even if you have to cut down somewhere. Attend your meetings, be patient with your fellow-members. Don't lose your head, and when the battle is ended with the monster of unemployment, you will reap your just reward in the knowledge that you have done a real man's job.

THE CHARTER of Local Union No. 818, Taxicab Drivers of Cincinnati, has been revoked by the General Executive Board. Our members everywhere are requested not to recognize due books presented from former members of this local union. The General Executive Board, by unanimous vote, instructed the General President to revoke the charter. The reason for such action is as follows:

The Taxicab Drivers of Cincinnati were organized and given a charter about three years ago and during that time every possible assistance was given them by our unions in Cincinnati and by the International organization. This year their wage scale expired on June 1st and the International Union had two organizers working in conjunction with the local officers endeavoring to get a settlement of their wage scale. After five weeks of hard work, including conferences, consultations, meetings, arguments, persuasions, appeals, decisions, etc., the International Officers were successful in getting from the employers what they believed to be a pretty fair settlement. The organizers then after consulting with the General President, went to the meeting of the local union and recommended the adoption or acceptance of the proposition arrived at in the conference with the employers. The membership of the local union, because of the appeals of three or four dangerous, loud-mouthed radicals, rejected the proposition. In the discussions with the employers, it was proved beyond the question of a doubt that the taxicab business in Cincinnati was operating at a substantial loss, as is the case in many other cities throughout the nation. Our organizers were convinced as to the financial inability of the company to pay even what they were offering, and it was well known that were it not for the influence and diplomacy of the International Officers, the proposition received from the company and the conditions granted, would not have obtained.

It is true the offer made by the employers meant a reduction for the men over what they were getting, but is there any branch of our trade, or of any other trade or calling, which has not had to take a reduction this year? The unorganized workers, in many instances, have received slashes in wages three or four times within the year.

After the proposition and the good work of the International Officers was rejected by the local union the General President instructed the organizers to withdraw from any further controversy, as it was well known that

nothing further could be done. Three or four days afterwards the membership went out on strike without consulting the International Union, or anyone else, again led by loud-mouthed radicals.

The General President then submitted the case to the General Executive Board and the above action was taken by the Board. The strike has now been on for six or seven weeks and there is absolutely no hope for any of the men getting back their old places as union men.

As soon as the men went on strike the company withdrew its proposition. As is always the case, the radicals have now pulled in their horns and are begging in behalf of the starving membership that the International Union take up their case once more and try to help them out. The International, having revoked the charter, is treating this crowd of foolish men, who were led by radicals, as they deserve. The International organization is making this statement for the benefit of the courts and the public, that the Taxicab Drivers of Cincinnati are not part or parcel of the International nor the American Federation of Labor.

When the International Union issues a charter to a local union that local agrees to abide by the laws, rules and decisions of the International. The local union is created and is a child of the International organization. As soon as it defies those laws and decisions, it destroys its right to affiliation with the International. It is better for the International not to have a local union at all than to have one which stands out in defiance of the laws of the International and the persons in authority having charge of the organization which has created and sustains the local.

The International gives warning that while the present officers are in power they will carry out the laws and now state plainly to those unions which have been created by the International, under whose name they are operating and by which International they are linked with the American Federation of Labor, we repeat, unions that defy the laws of the International shall not remain in affiliation. I would rather have 10,000 members who respect the laws they make than 100,000 members who have no desire to observe law and order and who believe they are all-powerful when there is absolutely nothing back of them except misery obtaining from poor judgment, or some other ulterior or hidden motive.

While the rank and file of the taxicab drivers in Cincinnati deserve some sympathy, they deserve but very little, because if they allow a half dozen radicals to run their union, then they are equally responsible for the destruction of that union, inasmuch as they refused to stand up in their meetings and voice their opinions.

This crowd of 300 men have lost their union and no doubt it will take a long time before they are again able to establish the same conditions or the conditions which they permitted radicals to destroy. If appeals for financial aid are sent to you by this crowd, understand they are not now part of the International organization, and as there are thousands of good union men out of work, through no fault of their own, it is your first duty to help, if you can, those good union men.

A CHEATER will be found out no matter how clever he thinks he is. They are always caught in the end and then what a price they pay. Don't fool yourself. There is only one rule of life that wins. Play the game fair.

WHAT'S BECOME of the appointment of Judge Wilkerson, sent to the United States Senate several months ago? Don't tell me that the railroad unions have been successful in getting the Senate to postpone confirmation, in the sure hope that after the next election the honored injunction judge won't have a chance.

That will be two labor-hating judges that President Hoover sent to the Senate during his term who have been rejected. Still, we will find some labor officials supporting Mr. Hoover for re-election so if elected he can name some other enemies of Labor for the U. S. Supreme Court so that they, when appointed, can interpret the laws against labor, many of which were intended to relieve labor. But there is hope that the membership may some day wake up and ask "Why so?" or "How come?"

Los Angeles.—One of the first duties of labor organizations in the present economic crisis is to remain organized and bend all efforts against the weakening of their activities, no matter how unfavorable the odds nor how difficult the task, President Joseph N. Weber of the American Federation of Musicians told the thirty-seventh annual convention of the organization here. President Weber was re-elected and given an ovation.

"No matter how impatient and idealistic we may be in the defense of the principles of organized labor, and no matter how right we may be in pointing out to the wage workers the economic justice to which they are entitled, now if ever," President Weber said, "it is our duty, even though our heads are in the clouds, to remain with our feet on terra firma —to treat realities as they exist and not apply philosophical speculations to same, but to apply beneficial constructiveness to conditions as we find them, and not as we would have them. An idealist should not ignore realities. This appears to me the only sane position that the leaders of our movement, local or national, should assume.

"It is obvious that when labor is in demand, it is easier for organized labor to better the conditions of its members than in times of unemployment. A labor union which at the present time, to a considerable degree, maintains an undiminished standard of wages for its members who are working and can indeed boast of a successful defense of the principles for which it contends, has rendered its members a service, the future value of which cannot be overestimated. Such a union will be in a position eventually to conform to favorable conditions in a manner benefiting its members to the same degree that its conforming to unfavorable conditions permitted it to mitigate the damage the latter caused the material standards of its members."

In closing a review of conditions affecting musicians, President Weber said that the depression, with its resulting misery, was caused by overproduction, underconsumption, unemployment, uncontrolled distribution, uncontrolled use of the money of the people by financial interests, and, as the result of it all, the decrease in the purchasing power of the masses.

"It is a crying shame," he declared, "that we should experience unmerciful suffering in a country that produces more than the people need for decent subsistence. However, we have a right to hope that the conscience of the country has been awakened and that the government, through proper legislation, will solve the problem of preventing its recurrence, as failing to do this, it will place itself in the position of a Nero fiddling while Rome burned."

A CHAIN RESTAURANT with headquarters in Chicago last week was selling two fresh, hard-boiled eggs for a nickel with a package of sanitary protected crackers; a ham and egg sandwich for five cents. For breakfast one could purchase two eggs, several slices of bacon, four slices of bread and a cup of coffee for a dime, with a glass of orange or tomato juice thrown in free.

How can such an institution pay wages? How can farmers make any money? How can small competitors live? Cut-rates are killing wages and labor; as a result, labor is unable to purchase sufficient goods to keep the wheels of factories going. This is the cycle which has caused and is continuing the stagnation in our country.

TOM MARSHALL, Vice-President of the United States from 1912 to 1920, and one good Governor of Indiana, with whom the writer was acquainted, once made a witty statement which had the country at that time laughing. He said, when asked what was wrong with our country, "What the country needs most is a good five-cent cigar." If Tom were living today he would find that there are good cigars selling for less than 4 cents.

The writer does not smoke cigars, but he is informed that they are better than those which sold during the war at two for a quarter. The union cigarmaker, as a result, is driven to the wall and cannot get any kind of wages. In this industry the machine has taken the place of human hands. We are living in a different world, apparently. Let us have faith that something may happen to change the situation.

WELL, the employers should now be satisfied, as unionism, in many industries, has been destroyed, but not entirely, by the Employers' Association. Starvation wages and unemployment has stopped, for the time being, organization of the workers.

Are the employers any better off? Answer: Two thousand corporations declaring bankruptcy each month for the past three years. Twelve thousand banks have failed in the past three years. Eleven million workers unable to find jobs in the United States at the present time for any kind of wages.

Wouldn't things be brighter for the employers and for our government if we were back in the days when there were five million organized workers in this country, with every one able to find a job and there were no bankruptcies such as we are having today and no starvation bread lines, and men and women were not in danger of their lives if out after dark with two dollars in their pockets.

Read what happened in St. Louis last month at the City Hall. Will any human being be safe in our country next winter as a result of the starving multitudes. Well, employers cannot blame the labor unions for this condition.

Official Magazine of the

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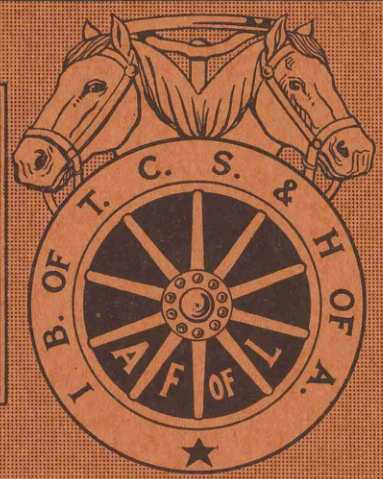
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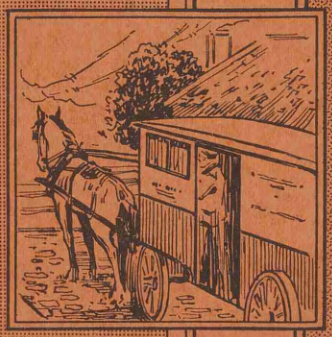
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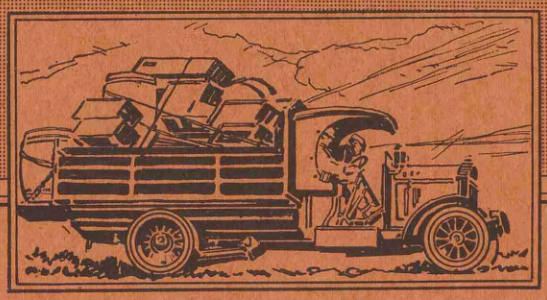
Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA











Special Anniversary Notice

THIS IS the last notice that will appear in our Official Magazine relative to the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Daniel J. Tobin as General President of our International Union.

Everything is ready for one of the best times in the history of our International, so be sure and see that your card stating the number that will be in attendance from your local is returned by September 15, 1932, in order that your Committee may make table arrangements and proper hotel accommodations.

Remember the date—October 1, 1932. It is on a Saturday night and will make a good week-end trip for many. Arrive on time for the afternoon meeting and be ready for the banquet in the evening. There will be entertainment and dancing during and after the banquet. Don't wait until the last minute. Make up your mind now and get ready to come.

Inquire of your local railroad ticket office for the best rates and train accommodations. There are also beautiful automobile roads into Toronto from all parts of the United States and Canada.

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Chairman,
THOMAS FARRELL, Treasurer,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary,
Committee.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

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Labor Sunday Message, 1932

On Labor Sunday, as on Christmas, the churches of Christ repeat the promise of peace on earth, good will to men. They seek to interpret for themselves and the world what this gospel of good will implies for our industrial civilization. On Labor Sunday, as on Easter Sunday, the churches acclaim the living Christ and declare that His spirit should guide all human relations. On Labor Sunday, as on the Day of Pentecost, the churches of Christ desire to speak with new tongues so that their message shall be understood by all men. The churches want their young men to see visions and their old men to dream dreams of a better world in which industry shall be planned to meet human needs.

The Test of an Economic System

The thing that really matters in any industrial system is what it actually does to human beings. For this reason no society that would call itself Christian or even civilized can tolerate such unemployment as we now see in our economic life. Unemployment terribly increases the strains which even in so-called prosperous times bring many to the breaking point. Homes are threatened and broken. There is more overcrowding as families double up in quarters which do not give adequate privacy. Resources are exhausted. Morale is undermined. Physical and moral resistance is impaired.

Those who depend upon income

from savings suffer from reduced interest, rent, or dividends and, in many cases, this reduction has now gone to the vanishing point. But workers who lose their jobs are obviously more disastrously affected than the average investor, since their margin of security is smaller.

Religious prophets have always denounced the gross inequality between the incomes on the one hand of those who toil in factory, mine, farm and office, and of those, on the other hand, who by inheritance, or privilege of ownership, or speculative investment derive an income not earned by actual service. The simple and searching comment of Jesus, when the rich young man whom Jesus loved at sight went away sorrowful because he had great possessions, needs to be remembered: "How hardly shall they that have riches enter the Kingdom of God." The constant suggestion of the parables of Jesus is that great wealth in the midst of poverty is a hindrance to the good life. This is still the fact. Inequality is a peril to the rich because it tempts them to a narrowing of their sympathies and a false scale of values. It is a curse to the poor because it means misery for underpaid, irregularly employed workers, crowded in unsanitary tenements, shacks or company houses, exposed to the constant fear of sickness unprovided for and of old age insecure. Our economic resources, our progress in invention and the arts, our social inheritance should now make possible a worthy standard of living for all if the organization of production and distribution were directed towards that end.

It is not denied that many persons of wealth are rendering great service to society. It is only suggested that the wealthy are overpaid in sharp contrast with underpaid masses of the people. The concentration of wealth carries with it a dangerous concentration of power. It leads to conflict and violence. To suppress the symptoms of this inherent conflict while leaving the fundamental causes of it untouched is neither sound statesmanship nor Christian good will.

Science and Religion Point the Way

It is becoming more and more clear that the principles of our religion and the findings of the social sciences point in the same direction. Economists now call attention to the fact that the present distribution of wealth and income which is so unbrotherly in the light of Christian ethics, is also unscientific in that it does not furnish sufficient purchasing power to the masses to balance consumption and production in our machine age. Economists further point out that control of the great economic forces which affect the welfare of all nations cannot be achieved by any one nation acting alone. World co-operation is becoming more and more a practical necessity. This also is in line with Jesus' teachings of universal brotherhood.

The method whereby a just, brotherly and scientific world social order shall be brought about is a question of major importance. The churches do not condone violence nor encourage resort to force, but look with sympathy on all peaceful and constructive efforts—by individuals, by labor, by employers, by social agencies, and by political movements — to accomplish the desired end. Among the measures which in our time may advance the cause of human welfare in the direction of that ideal social order which we call the Kingdom of God, are intelligent planning and direction of industry, credit and finance for the common good; an extension of minimum wage laws, and above the minimum wage the highest possible wage as distribution becomes fairer and the productivity of industry increases; collective bargaining; co-operative ownership; and social insurance against accidents, sickness, old age and unemployment.

The Christian religion demands the

dedication of power to the more abundant life of humanity. Such consecration of talent especially in the fields of industry and statecraft must become a test of the Christian life. It is the special responsibility of privileged classes to co-operate in movements toward economic justice, thus creating a spirit of fellowship instead of conflict in social progress. A similar obligation rests upon labor and its leaders.

With malice toward none and charity for all, the churches send their greetings on Labor Sunday to all who toil with hand or brain and look forward with them toward a better day. —Federal Council Churches of Christ.

The Modern Point of View

An industrial magnate gets into financial difficulty. He is no ordinary magnate, no captain, but a general of industry. What do his confederates do? Help him? No, like predatory animals, they fall upon the wounded monarch, and destroy him, taking over his empire. This is the logic of the individualistic, competitive order. It is the philosophy and religion of the men of prey. It is the law of the pack. But it is not—and this is the important part—it is not the stuff out of which civilization is built.

Civilization is built out of co-operation — out of human collaboration. The victory of society over animal man is the victory of men working together, creating.

The modern point of view recognizes co-operation as the keystone of the community and the nation. It recognizes individualism and competition as forces at war with the community. The history of the last fifty years in the United States is the history of the unsuccessful attempts of the community to curb predatory groups.

The labor union is a form of co-operation. It has found itself in struggle with predatory individualism. In so far as co-operative effort increases and is recognized the labor union prospers.

The labor unionist can forward the modern point of view, he can become a door through which a better social order streams, by maintaining and furthering the union. All forms of co-operative life, when they are not organized for predatory purposes, should be encouraged. Only in this way can America become modern, civilized.

Another phase of modernity quite as important recognizes the correctness of the scientific method when applied to human affairs. One of the most laudatory defenses of research we have had come from a police captain. He said that the most important part of the police department is research as it revealed where crimes most frequently recur, and enables police to concentrate men there. But the same statistical method can be used for union activity. In short, science furnishes tools for the discovery of trends, causes, and co-operation provides the way toward controlling life in relation to trends.

The modern point of view is composed of the religious spirit of intelligent collaboration, and the scientific spirit of investigation, and discovery of law.

Labor can be the protagonist and exemplar of both spirits.—Electrical Workers.

That snappy, always interesting and highest paid writer says and says truthfully:

Statesmen of the British Empire, gathered at Ottawa to promote British prosperity, decide that Britons are to buy and sell among themselves, shutting out foreigners and particularly the United States, as much as possible.

To cut down our export trade is the desire in England. Other nations have the same idea. Results show, in fact, that in June our exports fell below our imports.

That need not worry us, if we have intelligence. We have now what the English are trying to get—free trade within our empire of forty-eight states. We can buy from each other up to the limit of our home demand. Then dump our surplus among Britain's foreign customers, that can always be relied upon to buy at the lowest price.

As far as manufacturing is concerned, British competition in foreign markets would be a joke, if we put our minds on it.

Ten workers in the United States produce as many automobile units as one hundred workers in England, and our steel industry methods are as far ahead of the British as the locomotive is ahead of the stage coach.

There is no reason to worry. But we must do some thinking, and get over our mushy idea that our principal duty is to take care of other nations.

Commercial and industrial competition between this country, the British Empire and other nations will be intense for a while, and do good in the long run, improving methods, teaching economy and eventually establishing the supremacy of the United States. This country has within its borders everything it needs, except spices and rubber, and can produce them if necessary. — Indianapolis Star.

Bogus Issues Won't Suffice

Politicians who are resorting to bogus issues in political campaigns now being waged may find to their sorrow that it will take more than that to secure election this year. Our citizens and voters generally have been so completely fed up on bunk and insincere promises in the past that the old gags may prove miserably inadequate in putting them over this time.

So serious is unemployment at the present time that it calls for the application of sincere and honest endeavor. This is no time to attempt to dodge the real issue of the campaign, nor is it wise to place a lot of stress on questions whose adoption or rejection actually leads to nowhere, while the unemployed millions continue to increase in numbers.

Any legislative candidate who passes lightly over this most important of all issues at the present time is overlooking the paramount issues of this year, whether it be state or national. Until this problem is solved and the unemployed millions provided with an opportunity to get back to earning a respectable livelihood, all other questions are largely secondary, except to the extent that they may aid in reducing the amount of unemployment.—East Bay Labor.

Five-Day Week Arrives

Social and economic changes of vast importance have a way of creeping upon us almost unaware. So it is with the five-day week.

This movement is advocated by many economists and business men, not only as an emergency matter, but as a permanent improvement. It has been given a tremendous impetus in its recent adoption by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Several other companies of important standing are reported to have the plan under consideration. It is regarded as the one practical way of spreading the available work and reducing unemployment. It will slightly reduce individual incomes but compensate for it with additional leisure.

As with any new movement, there is a certain amount of opposition. There was opposition years ago when men balked at working twelve hours a day. It was within the lifetime of most of those now living that the eight-hour day was a novelty and department stores thought they could exist only by remaining open Saturday evenings.

Ever since the inception of the machine age the trend has been toward shorter hours of work. If the machine is worth while, it could not be otherwise. The five-day week is not really new. It merely represents another step along the road we have long been following.

Labor Takes the Air

The higher strategy of labor consists in essence in the readaptation of old principles and policies to meet new situations. In no other way can labor keep abreast of the times. One of the most recent of the arts of communication to be developed has been the radio. In a decade it has had an undreamed-of development! It has become not only an instrumentality of public information, but a new cultural mechanism of limitless possibilities. The broadcast of the great arts—of the drama and of music—and even of the processes of government, opens up new vistas of human possibilities. It has made our nation one by bringing into the circle the old and young, the sick and the well, the dependent and the delinquent, as well as the independent and the social. But it has brought nations together! In the language of the motto of the British Broadcasting System, "Nation Shall Speak Unto Nation." Labor was prompt to foresee the possibilities of this new mechanism. It sought to create a station owned and operated by labor—WCFL in Chicago, and it sought also a free air channel to broadcast labor's message. The story of that endeavor is now familiar to the American labor movement.

Within the past year a new project in the use of the radio for educational purposes has been grasped by labor. It is an event of such significance in the history of American labor that we cannot yet appreciate what it has meant. The facts are these: A year ago the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, which has just been established, decided to sponsor a series of educational programs on a nation-wide network. It invited the co-operation of various professional and scientific bodies. As a result a series of committees was set up charged with the task of preparing programs and bringing them to the microphone. Among these committees there was a Labor Committee, under the Chairmanship of the editor, and consisting for the most part of the members of the Executive Committee of the Workers' Educational Bureau. In the spring of this year, the Columbia Broadcasting System offered a nation-wide hook-up of 54 stations for a series of ten weekly lectures beginning Sunday, May 1st. A half an hour was set aside for an address of approximately 18 minutes and a Question Period of ten minutes under the direction of Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America. The opening address was given by President Green. Seven addresses have followed dealing with topics which range from "How Labor Rose from Slavery to Freedom" to "Labor in Politics." The initial series has been historical in nature but pointed to current problems. The speakers have included Mathew Woll, President Green, Victor A. Olander, John P. Frey, Thomas E. Burke, Thomas Kennedy and Spencer Miller, Jr.

Labor's history has been flung to the four corners of our land; it has reached to Canada on the North, and gone to Central and South America in the South. It has, in a word, encircled the Western hemisphere.

And the response! From near and far, from employers, teachers, publicists, labor officials and workingmen have come words of praise.

But it is not only in letters received but in the conversation of labor officials and workingmen all over this land who have, in a moment of great despondency due to the depression,

been lifted up to a new pride in their organization and its achievement.

Labor has taken to the air! But it has done more. It has proclaimed to the world the faith that is in labor, the determination it possesses, the achievement that it has rendered, and the promise for the future. How could labor more fittingly celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary than to tell its story to the world with the use of that medium which can make all America one audience and one people.—American Photo Engraver.

Self-sustaining Public Works to Make Jobs for Unemployed

The following statement on unemployment relief was made by Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt in his speech in Chicago accepting the nomination of the Democratic party convention for the office of President of the United States:

And now one word about unemployment, and, incidentally, about agriculture. I have favored the use of certain types of public works as a further emergency means of stimulating employment and the issuance of bonds to pay for such public works, but I have pointed out that no economic end is served if we merely build without building for a necessary purpose.

Such works, of course, should, in so far as possible, be self-sustaining if they are to be financed by the issuing of bonds. So as to spread the points of all kinds as widely as possible, we must take definite steps to shorten the working day and the working week.

Let us use common sense and business sense, and just as one example we know that a very hopeful and immediate means of release, both for the unemployed and for agriculture, will come from a wide plan of the converting of many millions of acres of marginal and unused land into timber land through reforestation.

There are tens of millions of acres east of the Mississippi River alone in abandoned farms, in cut-over land, now growing up in worthless brush. Why, every European nation has a definite land policy and has had one for generations. We have not. Having none, we face a future of soil erosion and timber famine. It is clear that economic foresight and immediate employment march hand in hand in the call for the reforestation of these vast areas.

In so doing employment can be given to a million men. That is the kind of public work that is self-sustaining, and therefore capable of being financed by the issuance of bonds which are made secure by the fact that the growth of tremendous crops will provide adequate security for the investment.

Yes, I have a very definite program for providing employment by that means. I have done it, and I am doing it today in the State of New York. I know that the Democratic Party can do it successfully in the Nation. That will put men to work and that is an example of the action that we are going to have.

What do the people of America want more than anything else? In my mind, two things: Work! Work with all the moral and spiritual values that go with work. And with work, a reasonable measure of security — security for themselves and for their wives and children.

Work and security—these two are more than words. They are more than facts. They are the spiritual values, the true goal toward which our efforts of reconstruction should lead. These are the values that this program is intended to gain. These are the values we have failed to achieve by the leadership we now have.

Our Republican leaders tell us economic laws — sacred, inviolable, unchangeable — that these laws cause panics which no one could prevent. But while they prate of economic laws,

men and women are starving. We must lay hold of the fact that economic laws are not made by nature. They are made by human beings.—News Letter.

Don't Blame the Engineering Profession

The well known economist and publicist, Stuart Chase, contributed an article to the "If I Were Dictator" series in the New York Nation. A reader, evidently not an admirer of Mr. Hoover, wrote to the editor, protesting against Chase's proposal to put his scheme of social reform in the hands of engineers. This correspondent said in part:

"Mr. Chase would place his final committee in the hands of the engineering profession. Haven't we had enough engineering 'leadership' for several generations?"

This well illustrates one of the unfortunate aspects of Mr. Hoover's administration. His failures unfairly have quite discredited the engineering profession in relation to public affairs.

For more than a decade there had been a persistent demand for application of engineering ideals and principles to solution of public affairs. For some rather obscure reason, Mr. Hoover was declared to be an engineer —a great engineer, in fact.

His failures have been taken to demonstrate that the engineering technique and type of mind are not, after all, what we need to pull us out of the present mess.

As we actually may need engineers in politics to help salvage our civilization, it may be well to combat this quite unfair effort to whip the engineering profession over the back of Mr. Hoover. No fair man would deny that Mr. Hoover can claim real prowess as a plunger and promoter in the world of high finance, especially that of mining promotion.

But the hard facts show that he can make no more claim to being an engineer than any average bachelor of arts from Princeton, Yale or Harvard.

It gradually has leaked out that Hoover's career after graduation from Stanford was in the promotion side of business rather than in engineering, but it generally has been believed that he left Stanford with a bang-up technical training as an engineer.

The fact is, Hoover took the bachelor of arts course, majoring in geology. He attended a class in mechanical engineering during the first semester of his freshman year, studying carpentry, elementary drawing and arithmetic and algebra—nothing beyond what a boy might get in one of our manual training high schools today.

This was the technical engineering training for Hoover. Even his geology work was crude and elementary compared to a major in that subject in one of our great universities today.

It is in no sense unfair or inaccurate to say that many a graduate of one of our good manual training high schools today, who has taken first-rate courses in high school physical geography and geology has received a better engineering training than Herbert Hoover did at Leland Stanford.

So let us cease blaming the engineering profession for Hoover and his shortcomings. A great engineer in the White House might prove an abysmal failure as chief executive, but there is no evidence to that effect as yet.

Yet the engineers can not complain too much if their profession has suffered. They have helped to make the public believe that Hoover is an engineer through the honors which engineering societies have showered on him since 1914, including the John Fritz medal, perhaps the chief prize bestowed by the engineering profession.

In his apologetic article in Collier's, Arthur Train tries to rehabilitate the legend of Hoover as a great technical engineer:

"Certainly if Mr. Hoover were the

tyro in engineering the author alleges, it is remarkable that he should have been selected as the recipient of the gold medal awarded by the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America in 1914; that he received several other medals from engineering societies; and that he was chosen president of the American Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in 1920, and president of the Council of Federated Engineering Societies in 1921."

We could do no better here than to repeat Mr. Train's phrase. The above indeed is "remarkable" in the light of the facts about Mr. Hoover's education and professional career.

It is perhaps slightly less remarkable than it would have been if these engineering honors had been bestowed before Mr. Hoover became a public figure of international repute in other than engineering fields.—Indianapolis Times.

Robert G. Ingersoll and Labor

The ashes of Robert G. Ingersoll were buried in Arlington Cemetery, within sight of the nation's capital, on May 4. The ashes rest in Arlington because of his military service in the Civil War.

The occasion will recall to older labor leaders the glowing tribute that great liberal paid to the workers in their age-old struggle for liberty.

He died in 1899. The guiding principle of his philosophy was "that no nation founded upon slavery, either of body or mind, could stand."

He clearly saw that the unequal distribution of wealth constitutes the major element in the downfall of civilizations and the servitude of the toilers. Among his utterances one finds this crisp truth:

"Whoever produces anything by weary labor does not need a revelation from heaven to teach him that he has a right to the thing produced."

Ingersoll passed away thirty years before the revolutionary introduction of labor-displacing machinery and the equally revolutionary increase in the wealth-producing capacity of the workers created an unemployed army numbering millions. But he visioned even then the truth so apparent today that machinery is not a social blessing when the increased wealth resulting from its use is appropriated by those who own and control industry without either reduction in the hours of labor of those who do the work or increase in their wages to enable them to enjoy larger and larger portions of the wealth increase.

Here is what he said on labor-displacing machinery and its relation to the workers:

"Just as life becomes more complex and as every one is trying to accomplish certain objects, all the ingenuity of the brain is at work to get there by a shorter way, and, in consequence, this has been an age of invention. Myriads of machines have been invented—every one of them to save labor. If these machines helped the laborer, what a blessing they would be! But the laborer does not own the machine; the machine owns him. That is the trouble. * * We have got into that contest between machines and men, and if extravagance does not keep pace with ingenuity, it is going to be the most terrible question that man has ever settled."

If Ingersoll were alive today he would substitute "purchasing power" for "extravagance" and "wealth production" for "ingenuity," so that the last sentence in the quotation would read:

"We have got into that contest between machines and men, and if purchasing power does not keep pace with wealth production it is going to be the most terrible question that man has ever settled."

The "terrible question" predicted by Ingersoll is here. We have nearly nine million workers totally unemployed, depending for a living for themselves and their families on the

scanty rations furnished by charity organizations, and many millions more working part time with the consequent lowered living standards.

The "terrible question" is not only here, but it is unsolved. Those who own and control our business institutions have no remedy of their own and refuse to apply the shorter work week and work day demanded by Labor to provide jobs for all the unemployed with wages high enough to permit the workers to buy ever-increasing portions of the ever-increasing amount of wealth which is largely produced by them.

The millions of jobless are living under an insufferable form of slavery. This condition must be ended. Ancient civilizations fell because larger and larger portions of the population became slaves. If American civilization is not to take a similar course, unemployment must be ended.

Hand Labor Used in Japan's Jobless Relief Highway Fund

Tokyo, Japan.—The Home Department of Japan set aside $8,800,000 for the use of the Bureau of Public Works in road construction and improvement for the relief of unemployment during the fiscal year 1931-32, according to a report by W. S. Dowd, assistant commercial attache of the U. S. Government here. It is estimated that the allotment will build about 167 miles.

Mr. Dowd warns American manufacturers that the road program will not increase the market for road-making machinery, because "by far the greater part of the work is being done by hand with the sole object of providing unemployment relief." He points out that "in the course of construction or improvement on the majority of projects observed, manual labor and hand tools are being used almost exclusively, and of equipment being used all new items are manufactured in Japan."

Solicitude for the Worker

That indefatigable seeker after facts, Theodore Johnson, has unearthed a California statute which must have owed its origin to some rather remarkable conditions. It was approved June 1, 1917, and provides that—

"Any person in the employ of a municipal corporation and whose hours of labor exceed one hundred twenty hours in a calendar week of seven days shall be entitled to be off duty at least three hours during every twenty-four hours for the purpose of procuring meals and no deduction of salary shall be made by reason thereof."

It would be interesting to learn the history of this law.

Federal Educator Favors Short Week

Knoxville, Tenn.—The shorter work week and readjustment of production and consumption is the only cure for unemployment, declared Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, in a speech in this city.

"We should stand with the American Federation of Labor," said the educator, "in its campaign for a shorter work day and week and we should also stand for putting the working boys and girls back into school, so that the jobs they leave vacant may be given to older people and that more teachers may be given employment.

"The five things that characterize this age, and make it different from any other, do not include crime and immorality," said Dr. Cooper.

"Crime and immorality have flourished in the past to an even greater degree than today. The five elements are: Change, speed, power and machinery, standardization and measuring progress by dollars and cents."—News Letter.

EDITORIAL

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

WE ARE SORRY to have to announce to our readers that our International Vice-President, Patrick Berrell, was shot to death by unknown parties in the small town of Shawano, Wisconsin, a summer resort about two hundred miles from Chicago. Brother Berrell was spending his vacation of two weeks in that district. His death resulted from machine gun bullets early Thursday morning, July 21, 1932.

Brother Berrell's funeral took place from his home in Park Ridge, a suburb of Chicago, on Monday morning, July 25th. Brother Berrell was buried from the Catholic Church with a solemn requiem High Mass, celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Father Smith. A splendid eulogy was delivered by the priest on the principles of loyalty and friendship.

Some of the newspapers in Chicago insinuated in their story on his death that Brother Berrell was a gangster, and all that kind of stuff, but those statements were denied, and upon investigation by the authorities of the Church were disproved, so he was buried with services from the Catholic Church.

The General President, General Secretary-Treasurer, with Organizers John M. Gillespie, George Kidd and Edward H. Meyer, representing the International Union, attended the funeral. The President of the Chicago Joint Council, Leslie G. Goudie, accompanied the International Officers, riding in the same car with them to the burial. Beautiful floral tributes were sent by many representatives of our organization throughout the country, as well as by local representatives who had known Brother Berrell for a number of years, also by many other friends of his in Chicago. Many messages of sympathy were received by his family and by Local Union No. 705, of which Brother Berrell was a member and officer for many years.

Brother Berrell was elected a member of the International Executive Board in the Seattle convention of our International Union in 1925, to succeed George Golden of the Packing House Teamsters' Local, who had served as a member of the Board for many years prior to that time. The change was made because Brother Berrell was the unanimous choice of the Chicago delegates attending the convention and in view of the fact that he was a much younger man and more aggressive. For that reason it was believed he would be the best man for Chicago and our International. As a member of the General Executive Board Brother Berrell attended the meetings of the Board and voted on questions submitted to him by correspondence, pertaining to strikes, lockouts and other matters surrounding the International Union. Brother Berrell was not on the pay roll of the International Union except while attending Board meetings and conventions. He was employed and received a substantial salary as Secretary-Treasurer of his own local union, the Truck Drivers No. 705.

It was impossible for the General Officers to extend their personal sympathy to the widow of Brother Berrell because of her mental condition resulting from the shock of his sudden death, so the International Officers take this opportunity of extending their deepest sympathy and condolences to her in the great loss she has sustained through the death of her husband, also extend their sympathy to the sons of Brother Berrell, who must now carry on and take care of their home and mother.

All who knew Brother Berrell and those acquainted with him expressed the deepest regret at his untimely passing away, especially at this crucial time when the Labor Movement needs every man on the job to fight the combined banking interests of the nation who are endeavoring to destroy the trade union movement.

Of course our unions in Chicago will carry on, and especially Local Union No. 705, of which Brother Berrell was a member and officer for many years. They will take courage and continue to fight. Other men will follow all of us and must continue the work, taking up the reins to steer their unions onward and onward until we reach a state of tranquility and understanding with our employers and the public.

We deeply regret the untimely passing of Brother Berrel, who weathered the storm for many years fighting for the principles of his local as well as other local unions in Chicago, in strikes and lockouts and against unjust practices by many of the employers.

THE GENERAL-PRESIDENT wishes to announce that he has appointed as International Vice-President, to succeed the late Patrick Berrell, Brother Leslie G. Goudie, Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union No. 772, Coffee, Cheese, Butter and Egg Drivers and Salesmen.

Upon the passing away of the late William Neer, a few years ago, Brother Goudie was the unanimous choice of the several local unions in Chicago as President of the Joint Council of Teamsters and Chauffeurs in that city. The Joint Council is made up of the seven delegates from each local union of the International organization in Chicago and vicinity. The Joint Council, as our membership understands, is a consulting body, which takes action on strikes, lockouts, wage scales, etc.

Brother Goudie has proven a very successful President of that body and has endeavored to conduct its affairs on an agreeable and honest basis, being guided by the principles of fair-dealing and justice with equal rights for all. Brother Goudie will continue, as he has for the past eighteen years, to act as Secretary-Treasurer of his Local Union No. 772, which he has built up from a membership of three hundred to its present membership of over seven hundred.

Every man who knows Brother Goudie, whether an employer or a trade unionist, respects him for his honesty and sincerity, his tact and diplomacy, as well as his courage and perseverence in the interest of our membership. He is considered square and trustworthy. He is easy and reasonable to talk to.

The General President, in making the appointment, fully understood the necessity of having a man on the Executive Board whose broad knowledge of the Labor Movement in general, as well as a thorough understanding of the unions in our own International, was most important in these crucial and unsettled times when our International, as well as other International Unions, are in danger of being weakened due to the awful unemployment condition existing, with industry practically paralyzed. Consequently, in recognition of the years of service he has rendered his local union and the Joint Council of Chicago, this tribute of appointment on the General Executive Board is a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the officers of the General Organization.

As stated above, Brother Goudie will continue to work for his local

union and the Joint Council as heretofore. The General President is confident that our general membership will be benefited by the appointment, as it has been unanimously approved by the General Executive Board.

GENERAL ORGANIZER GEORGE KIDD has resigned from the position as organizer for the International and Henry Burger, a member of Milk Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 753, has been transferred from Cleveland to Chicago to take the place of Brother Kidd.

On the death of Patrick Berrell, who was Secretary-Treasurer of Truck Drivers' Local Union No. 705, the executive board of that local held a meeting and requested unanimously that Brother Kidd take over the position of Secretary-Treasurer of that local and agreed to pay Brother Kidd, if he would do so, a satisfactory salary with an expense account.

The General President is indeed very sorry to lose the services of Brother Kidd, as they were not only satisfactory, but his counsel and advice were always extremely helpful. A very sincere and thorough understanding has existed between the General President and Organizer Kidd, and his advice on matters in Chicago and elsewhere was always very helpful and useful to the head of the International Union.

The General President, however, could not insist on Brother Kidd refusing to answer the call of his own local union in view of the fact that Brother Kidd for many years acted as Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 705 and understood fully the workings of that organization, as well as having the confidence and respect of the employers with whom the organization deals, due to his honesty, truthfulness and understanding.

We wish him the best of luck in his new position and we say to our membership in Chicago, and elsewhere, should Brother Kidd change his mind within a period of six months or a year and desire to return, there will be a place for him in the services of the International Union.

JUST A few months ago the colleges of this country turned loose thousands of young men with college degrees. The majority of these men spent approximately sixteen years' training on books and theories of their various professions and they have acquired an asset which cannot be taken away from them. At this time even with such an asset it is impossible for them to secure any kind of a job.

There are many high-class former college men who were successful and who held responsible positions, but their concerns could not weather the storm of depression and consequently closed up and turned them out into the street. Many of these men, having loafed for some time, took any kind of work so that they might keep themselves busy, and now barely make a living.

Just last week there was an article in one of the papers saying that many doctors and lawyers around New York City were driving taxicabs at night so they might keep the wolf from the door. The one-time job a college man could fall back on was teaching school, but today this cannot be had. The various cities have cut appropriations and laid off many. Those that remain will hold on to their jobs even though they have been cut considerably.

The person who has been trained by experience and hard work is a great deal better off today than the average college individual who has never done a hard day's work in his life. Of course these conditions are not going to last forever, but what are the thousands of these young men going to do until the break comes?

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND UNION MEMBER.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT, Daniel J. Tobin, has been asked by Chairman Farley and several others in charge of the Democratic campaign to accept the chairmanship of the Labor Division of the Democratic National Committee.

The General President, feeling that he was the servant of the International Organization, submitted the matter for consideration to the General Executive Board. The members of the General Executive Board, voting Yes or No on the question, approved the appointment, instructing the General President to accept it, believing such an appointment was a distinct honor to our International, also recognition of our Union.

I might say, in this instance, the General President was not at all anxious for the place and did not seek consideration or apply for the appointment, but his name was submitted by many men prominent in Democratic circles. The President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, when requested for his opinion, in strong language favored the appointment of Daniel J. Tobin.

J. M. GILLESPIE.

THESE DAYS when times are hard and business is not very good, we meet employers who seem to think now is the time to become hard-boiled and who want to destroy not only the conditions which the membership of unions have gained after years of struggle and hardship, but also to put the unions out of business entirely. These employers say to us: "We do not have to meet with you." "We won't arbitrate the question or the agreement." Then, in almost the same breath, tell us the agreement is in the hands of some employers' association and they can not do anything.

Well, let's see if it pays to be that hard-boiled. We think not, because there is another day coming, which they can not now see, when business will be better and those same employers will be looking for help from the unions. Any time anyone takes away from another, by force or through the power he has over him, something which that person feels he has earned or which belongs to him, as a rule, he never forgets and likely as not will some day demand his pound of flesh, or, as the saying goes, get square.

Some day when the Employers' Association puts on its hard-boiled front and says things are going to be their way or not at all, the trade unions in that district will make it their fight and let them meet them all at one time.

We are not now, and never were, in favor of a general strike, but we can not go on forever seeing unions of all crafts, one by one, brutally put out of business or made to fight for the very life of their union, although the men know while the strike is on it means almost starvation for them. However, the day is coming—as it looks now—when action will have to be taken to slow up these employers so that they will agree to meet the workers

and sit with them in conference so that the question in dispute may be discussed and ironed out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

J. M. GILLESPIE.

LABOR DAY, September 5, 1932, found our Labor Movement throughout the United States and Canada still making a gallant fight for the workers in order that they might have more sunshine in their lives, a better education and a shorter work-day during this ever-growing machine age.

The celebrations were not so many or so elaborate as in years gone by—not that the old spirit is gone, but with the terrible amount of unemployment existing everywhere and those having employment not working more than three or four days a week, made impossible the spending of large sums of money in celebrations as heretofore. Again, many of the unions did not hold celebrations because of the fact that they are spending their money helping to take care of their unemployed members.

Let us hope and trust when Labor Day, 1933, rolls around, the depression will be gone, everyone working, the flag of victory flying high and our Labor Union banners being carried as never before, with hundreds of thousands of workers in our parades, attending our picnics and monster mass meetings in celebration of Labor's own holiday.

J. M. GILLESPIE.

NOWADAYS we do not hear much about the full dinner pail or keep cool with Coolidge and continue prosperity about which we were told and heard so much during the campaigns of old. Well, for many, the old dinner pail is laid on the shelf, full of depression and covered with cobwebs, while prosperity has taken a walk for itself and in its place has come economy.

What a wonderful word it has become, with everyone advised to have their shoes tapped, their hats warmed over, their trousers patched, and so on—real economy—to put their money in the bank for a rainy day. If you did not happen to select the right kind of a bank it may be there yet, because banks closed—not for repairs—and have gone out of business. Economy can be worked overtime to the detriment of the people as a whole and with no real good for the country in which we live.

We should always buy what we need for our homes and make them as comfortable as we can for our families and in doing this we help our neighbors. Well, better days are coming, so let's all keep up hope and do the best we can.

J. M. GILLESPIE.

ONE ARTICLE of the Constitution which seems to be overlooked every once in a while is Section 77, which states that all local unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, soliciting financial aid from sister local unions, must first receive official approval and endorsement from the International Executive Board. It is the duty of a local union receiving such a request to communicate with the International and learn whether or not it has been endorsed.

J. M. GILLESPIE.

THIRTEEN YEARS after the war and what do we find? We find all countries, with few exceptions, almost completely broke and business at a standstill, with no one knowing what next to expect.

If it takes thirteen years to find out that too much money was spent on the war by the entire world, then it should take forever for us to start a war or to again get into someone else's war. The war was bad enough with all the sorrow and suffering it caused and the tears that were shed on account of it by those who were old enough to realize what was going on, without having the effects of it felt today by even very young children in all parts of the world who are suffering as a result of it.

As a rule when anyone says a word against the war there are altogether too many persons ready to denounce them and say unkind things about them, when, in many cases, those same persons do not, themselves, believe in war. Preparedness is the word they hide behind and make believe they are great citizens. They are just like those persons who used prohibition as a cloak with which to cover up their real feelings in the national election in 1928.

War need not take place and if all nations involved were sincere it could be settled at a round-table conference were it not for the fact that there is so much money in it for those who manufacture and sell the terrible implements of war and all the various other equipment necessary in carrying on a war. Consequently, until this profit is set aside, there will always be found articles in our newspapers, statements coming from platforms and speeches made by slick, so-called gentlemen advocating preparedness as the surest guarantee against war, but when a war is declared, we in some way becomes linked up in it.

J. M. GILLESPIE.

THERE ARE many amusing stories told about bread lines and soup kitchens but as a rule the average person is soon able to tell whether or not there is any truth to them. A short time ago while in one of our large cities I heard of a bread line which was being run by a pastor of a certain church in that city, and this pastor, in going down the line talking with those waiting to be served, noticed a man who did not have on a shirt or any underwear, so he decided to talk the matter over with other men he knew and get some union suits, which he did, and passed them out to the needy ones. He then found that some of the men had on very poor shoes and decided to get some second-hand shoes, which he did. When getting the shoes from the second-hand store, the man in charge asked him if he could use some union suits, adding that the night before he bought about one hundred for a dime apiece from men who came in offering to sell them. Upon making an investigation, the pastor discovered they were the suits he had just given out.

Now another story told is, that a man waiting in the soup line set up a terrible cry that someone picked his pocket, taking his pocketbook containing $35.00. Now if that is the truth, he got what he deserved and in addition should get ninety days on the farm at hard labor with it, because he was cheating some other poor, hungry person out of this food.

We mention these stories to prove that it is necessary sometimes to make investigations and a certain amount of red tape required in cases of this kind.

J. M. GILLESPIE.

CONTRACTORS and road builders in several states during the past year experienced a great deal of trouble simply because they could not get away with many of their old-time policies, one of which was to pay so low a rate per hour that their help could not get back to their homes even if they wanted to. On the other hand, some states said that the wage rate prevailing in the district should be paid, so, of course, the cheap contractor made himself believe that what he always paid was the prevailing wage scale. However, after the Central Bodies in the different districts got after them and there was a tie-up or two, they learned, with regret, that they would have to pay the rate prevailing in the district or leave the job to some firm that would pay. In some places the men had to tie up the job in order to make the contractor pay them the wages they had already earned.

Laws of this kind will be passed in many of the states before so very long and the men who do the work, as well as the teamsters and chauffeurs, will get what belongs to them.

It took many years to place this law on the statute books of the states that have adopted it, but now that a good start has been made it should not take long to have it operating in all states. After all, on the U. S. roads, the federal government pays half the bill and the gas tax the rest. So let us have better roads, better pay for the men who work on them, with a fair profit for the fair contractor, and the hope that all of the people in their own cars may ride on them, getting good, fresh air and enjoying the beauties of our country.

J. M. GILLESPIE.

Old-Age Pensions in Canada

Since old-age pensions became payable in the majority of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada an inestimable amount of relief has been brought to the aged needy workers who find themselves, in their declining years, dependent upon other than their own earnings for sustenance.

This knowledge, coupled with the fact that the Dominion Government is now preparing to give effect to the legislation of last year to increase the Federal contribution from fifty to seventy-five per cent, should be sufficient cause to induce immediate steps to be taken in the remaining provinces to secure similar benefits for their needy aged workers.

Labor has persistently worked to this end, and in these efforts has had the support of many other organizations and associations which are brought into close contact with the tragedy of poverty amongst this class.

The payment of old-age pensions has meant, in many instances, that husband and wife, instead of being separated for the short span of life left to them, are able to end their days together, while in other cases brothers and sisters are afforded this privilege.

Another factor which should be recognized is the benefit that has accrued to merchants and others in the spending of these pension allowances. In Toronto alone no less than $1,697,000 has been distributed in this manner during the year 1931.

The report of the Old Age Pension Board of that city discloses much more interesting information. Of the total number of 2,070 receiving pensions, no less than 1,100 were born in Canada and an additional 825 in other parts of the British Empire, only 145 being born in other countries and becoming naturalized.—By Tom Moore, Editor, Canadian Congress Journal.

IN ABOUT two and a half months from now the national election will take place. We will be electing a President, Vice-President, and many United States Senators and members of Congress, who will run affairs in Washington for the following four years and we can measure the results we may expect to get when we learn whom we have put in office at that election.

Now that the conventions of the major parties have been held we should carefully read their platforms to see if they contain any planks favorable to the workers. Workers should then lay aside all party affiliations and vote for the candidates who stand for legislation which will help the workers as well as our country.

OUR COUNTRY is still without a national child labor law and it would help a great deal right now were there one on our statute books. Sometime we hope that all societies will combine in a movement to work to have a law passed which will protect the children of our nation; that will make the mills in any section of the country employing children under sixteen years of age, taking dividends out of the young lives which should be spent in the school room or on the playgrounds, sit up and take notice, that the future welfare of the child and our country is far more important than any corporation which can only see profits for the company, dividends for the stockholders and extra high salaries for the managers and superintendents of such mills. Leaving it up to the states to pass such laws has been a joke, so let's make Congress do it.

WHAT A BLESSING it would be if the whole world had more leaders of the type of that honest, fearless, courageous and clever leader, Mahatma Gandhi, of India, who is always working for his country and his people, with no thought of himself or his own personal needs in this world.

ENGLAND IS SHORT of gold. Workers in England have been extra short of the same thing for over two years. Workers all over the world are short of gold—always were and from the present outlook always will be. So, Mr. John Bull, you are not alone in the great scramble for the much-thought-of gold, and more gold.

J. M. GILLESPIE.

Official Magazine of the

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD *of* TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS *of America*

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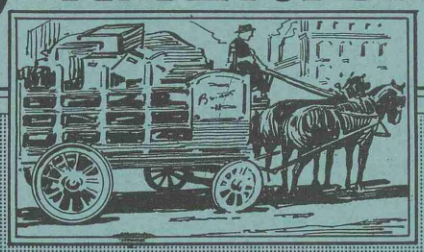
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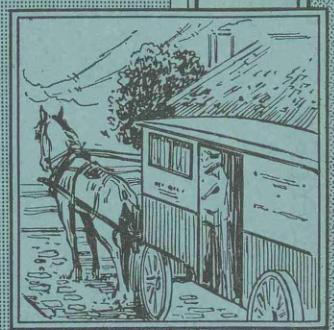
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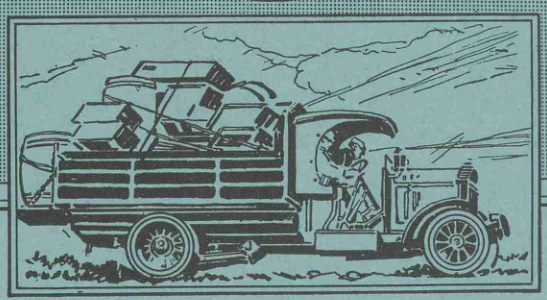
OCTOBER, 1932

Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA









WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor, writes in the News Letter that by January, 1933, there will be thirteen million persons out of work. That is a terrible picture to look forward to, with nothing of any account being done to relieve the situation or help the unemployed and it is certain there is not any kind of a business boom which could take up that slack in just four months.

MANY OF the stores throughout the country, in advertising their wares, tell the public that the prices of most, if not all, the articles advertised are the lowest they have been for twenty years or more. They have the right to do so and more than likely it is the truth, but with men and women getting but two or three days' work a week and thousands of others not working at all, they are not interested in prices because they cannot buy at any price. This goes to prove when you take wages away from the workers or rob them of their purchasing power you just take money away from the merchants and business in general.

THERE IS a large number of prominent men who are everlastingly lending their voices and pens to the ever-growing sentiment in favor of the five-day week for all workers. It is the popular cry from every section of the country, and the only means of getting away from the present enormous amount of idleness and men walking the streets looking for work.

We hope that when work starts up again, even if it is only for a season, that these men will not forget but will continue their good work until the five-day week becomes a fact.

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"Out-of-Line" Wages

The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce is worried over the possible detrimental effect on employers of the alleged high wages which the organized workers in certain industries have maintained despite the lower rates which employers have forced on the workers in unorganized industries.

Few people take the position that the wages of relatively high-paid workers should be reduced to the low rates paid where the workers are denied the right to organize for their protection and are consequently treated as economic slaves. But that seems to be the position of the Journal of Commerce editor. Listen to his contribution to the literature of wages:

"The philosophy of high wages cannot logically be invoked as a reason for maintaining in any one industry wage scales which are out of line with those prevalent in other industries * * *."

In making this statement the editor of the Journal of Commerce evidently means that the lowest wages paid in any industry should be ascertained and then the higher rates in other industries should be slashed to bring them into line with the pay of the lowest-wage group.

Inasmuch as the Journal of Commerce editor invokes logic in favor of reducing all wages to the lowest known standard, why not apply the same principle to dividends with a statement something like this:

"The philosophy of high dividends cannot logically be invoked as a reason for maintaining in any one industry dividend scales which are out of line with those prevalent in other industries."

Take, for instance, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. For a number of years prior to 1929 the company paid nine dollars in dividends a share annually. Stockholders in other industries have had their dividends drastically reduced during the depression, but the stockholders of this company have maintained the nine-dollar rate.

Clearly the dividend rate of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is very much "out of line" with the dividend rates in the corporations of other industries. Why not find the lowest dividend rate paid in any industry and then bring the A. T. & T. rate into line by cutting it to five, four, three, two, or even one dollar a share?

Surely the editor of the Journal of Commerce will not maintain that what he considers logical philosophy in the consideration of wages becomes illogical philosophy in the consideration of dividends.

Why Not Cost-of-Living Interest?

The committee of railroad executives charged with attempting to force a 20 per cent wage cut on over one million railroad employees emphasize the reduction in the cost of living since 1929 as justification for the cut. The Railway Age, which always speaks for owners of railway securities, also gives elaborate statistics in support of the cost-of-living wage theory.

Wages are the price the railway executives pay railway employees for the use of their labor power in the manufacture of railway transportation which the railway executives sell to the public.

The cost of living is the price which the railway workers pay for the food, clothing, shelter and other necessaries required to keep them and their families alive.

The price which railway employers pay railway workers for their mental skill and physical strength in the manufacture of railway transportation is in no sense related to the price which the railway workers pay for their clothing and shelter.

But if the railway executives persist in their attempts to impose a 20 per cent wage cut on railway employees because the cost of living is about 20 per cent lower than formerly, they should have been consistent and applied the same principle to the other parties in railway transportation.

There are the bond owners. Interest is the price which the railway executives pay the railroad bond owners for the use of their money.

If the railway workers' cost of living has been reduced, it cannot be denied that the railway bond owners' cost of living has also been reduced. But the railway executives have not called on the bond owners to contribute this reduction in living costs toward keeping the railways out of receiverships.

According to Moody's Manual of Railroad Securities there are about twelve billion dollars of railroad bonds outstanding with an average interest rate of five per cent. This amounts to around six hundred million dollars interest annually.

A 20 per cent cost-of-living reduction in the interest rate would net the railroad executives nearly one hundred and twenty million dollars a year. It is a possible economy worth considering.

Cost-of-living wages is a vicious theory. Organized labor does not tolerate it.

The illogical thing is that industrial executives should overlook the bond owners in the cost-of-living standard and undertake to limit its application

to the price they pay for the labor power of human beings.—News Letter.

Jobs Wiped Out by Machines Lost Forever, Declare Scientists

One American automobile worker in 1929 did as much work as fourteen such workers did twenty-five years before. This is shown by the researches of a group of scientists in the industrial engineering department of Columbia University who made a preliminary report on their work last week. They back the astounding statement with figures.

A man-hour is one man working for one hour.

In 1904, it took 1,291 man-hours to make a car. In 1919, it took 313 man-hours to make a car.

In 1929, it took 92 man-hours to make a car—incidentally, a better car.

In 1919, the auto plants of the United States employed 606,410,000 man-hours to make 1,600,000 automobiles.

Ten years later, in 1929, it took only 521,469,000 man-hours to make 5,600,000 automobiles. In ten years, the output had been multiplied by three and a half, while the employment had dropped 14 per cent.

Changes have not been so great in all branches of manufacture; but in all, there has been declining employment and increasing output from 1918 or 1919 to 1929.

In 1919, the research engineers find that 9,800,000 persons were employed in the manufacturing industry of the United States.

In the boom year of 1929, the manufacturing industry had dropped 500,000 workers, and employed only 9,300,000.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports manufacturing employment in 1929 at 97.5 per cent of the employment of 1926, which is taken as the standard.

In June, 1932, manufacturing employment had dropped to 57.5 per cent. Taking the 1929 employment as 9,300,000, a few minutes' work with pencil and paper shows that more than 4,000,000 workers have been dropped from manufacturing pay rolls in the last three years, and that only 5,280,000 were still working in June.

The Census Bureau tables give somewhat smaller figures all around, but the proportion is the same.

The comfortable theory that men displaced by machinery in one line of work find jobs in another without delay is badly wrecked by the Columbia scientists. Up till 1925 or possibly 1926, they find that men thrown out of work by machines had a pretty good chance to be absorbed in other lines of industry. Since then, nothing of the sort has happened.

"Efficiency increased on the average so rapidly that new activities were not sufficient to care for the growing number of workers displaced by machines," the engineers declare.—Labor.

Bosses Cite Uncle Sam's 'Example' as Justification for Cutting Wages

During congressional debate on the "economy" bill, Congressman LaGuardia of New York and others insisted that if Uncle Sam pruned his pay rolls private employers would lose no time in following a "bad example."

That their alarm was not unfounded was indicated last week, when the Building Trades Employers' Association of Washington made a demand on Secretary of Labor Doak that he direct a lowering of wage scales on public construction in the national capital. The bosses asserted the Secretary had power to do so under the "prevailing wage" law, which makes him final arbiter in disputes over rates.

Their principal argument was that "Congress had brought about wage reductions for all government em-

ployees" and that contractors should be permitted to do likewise. The association said this would result in increased construction.

What they did not say, however, is that should Secretary Doak comply with the request the amount of the reductions would be pure "velvet" for the employers. They submitted bids and were awarded contracts on the basis of wages they are now paying, and not one of them has complained he is losing money.

Appeal to the Secretary of Labor was made after Washington building trades unions had refused to make voluntary reductions in their pay. In conferences with workers the contractors have asked for cuts running up to 30 per cent.

Caddies Spurn Wage Cut; Golfers See 'Red'

South River, N. J.—A score of tired business men who make up the membership of the aristocratic Laurence Brook Country Club sat on clubhouse verandas last Sunday and "viewed with alarm" a deserted golf course.

Earlier in the week they decreed a cut in caddies' pay from $1 to 75 cents a day. The boys organized and sent notice that the golfers might carry their own sticks and hunt for lost golf balls.

"Perfectly ridiculous," said a banker, sipping gingerale—or something that looked like it. "It's bolshevism—that's what it is," replied his lady. —Labor.

Unions Are Labor's Greatest Protection

Southport, England.—For the protection of their wages from direct cuts and the rising cost of living, and for future improvements in living conditions, the workers of Great Britain must rely on their trade union and not look to the Labor Party, whose vote in the House of Commons is negligible.

This ringing declaration for a nation-wide drive to increase trade union membership was made by Mr. W. H. Hutchinson, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, in his address to the annual meeting of the National Committee of the Union here.

In the coming struggle to save wages and social services, the trade unions alone could effectively voice the wishes and resistance of the workers, he said.

On the question of unemployment and its evils, Mr. Hutchinson stated that every capitalist country in the world was afflicted with the results of underconsumption and overproduction, which were inherent in the system.

"The unemployed in Great Britain, with their dependents," he went on, "placed three to the yard along the coast line, would encircle the the country with a living wall of hunger, poverty and abject misery.

"The process of rationalization—especially technological rationalization, through the use of more and more machinery—had increased enormously the productivity of the worker.

"We must, therefore, face the unpleasant fact that on the present basis of industrial organization it is frankly impossible for even a great trade boom to absorb the vast army of unemployed that we have on our hands today.

"One immediate remedy for a great body of British unemployment lies in a drastic revision of working conditions.

"The adoption of the forty-hour working week would absorb at once a very large portion of the men now without jobs."

Mr. Hutchinson declared he would not for one moment agree that the shorter week should be accompanied by a reduction in wages. A further reduction would be suicide for British industry.

We cannot stop rationalization, he continued, but it is essential that it should be controlled. At present it goes on in a sporadic way, uncontrolled by any consideration for the worker who suffered under it. It should be governed and directed towards a definite end with the interests of the workers paramount.

Jobless Suffer While Politicians and Penny-Pinchers Jangle

The politicians who control the Legislature of Pennsylvania have refused to make any tangible appropriation for the relief of the hundreds of thousands of jobless in that state. But the credit of the state is good. So state officials asked for a loan of $10,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which Congress authorized to loan $300,000,000 to states and municipalities to relieve unemployment distress.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation refused the loan on the ground that Pennsylvania authorities had not done as much as they should to mitigate the destitution of their own jobless.

At a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature late last year, Governor Pinchot asked for a state relief fund of $127,000,000, to be used partly for direct relief and partly for public works and road construction. The politicians who controlled the Legislature killed the Pinchot program. Now the Reconstruction Finance Corporation refuses to loan Pennsylvania any of the $300,000,000 which Congress allocated for the relief of the jobless.

In the meantime, seventy thousand families in Philadelphia alone are subsisting on starvation food orders worth about $4 a week and the unemployment distress is increasing all over the state.

Between the politicians in Harrisburg and the penny-pinchers who control the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the destitute jobless are being ground down further and further.

It is admitted that thousands of the jobless in Pennsylvania are suffering from the slow death that comes from semi-starvation. Pennsylvania official did not ask for a gift of $10,000,000. They asked for a loan of that amount to relieve this distress. There is no doubt of Pennsylvania's ability to pay its debts.

The Legislature and the politicians who control it may be delinquent. The citizens of that state will settle with them.

But with the wan faces of hundreds of thousands of suffering men, women and children in front of them appealing for food and clothing that life may be preserved, it would seem as though the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could have mixed a little humanity with its cold commercialism and advanced the $10,000,000.

Unemployment Insurance Means Test

The members of a committee appointed by the clergy of Newcastle, England, to consider the question of unemployment and the operation of the means test endorsed the claim of visiting clergy that in the homes of unemployed men the mothers are suffering from undernourishment, particularly in families where there are several children.

The means test is a scheme applied by the British Government under which the entire income from all sources of a family some of whose members are without work is considered in determining the amount of unemployment relief.

The committee declared that "even as a bare maintenance level, standard benefit is failing to maintain families adequately. Debt, and fear of increasing debt, inability to replace clothing, boots and cooking utensils, are adding to the danger of undernourishment by creating irritable mentality."

More Unemployment

The monthly tabulation of unemployment presented by Mr. Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, shows 11,023,000 persons out of work. This estimate is based on government and trade union figures.

About 1,300,000 workers in industry were laid off between January and June, but temporary jobs on farms took care of 760,000.

The increase in unemployment since the first of the year is the most disquieting feature.

Mr. Green takes occasion to renew his advocacy of shorter work hours as a permanent means of aiding employment as well as an emergency measure.

He estimates that at present there is only thirty hours' work a week for each able-bodied person in this country.

Without doubt he has pointed out the first and most practical approach to the solution of this problem.

The available work must be equitably apportioned and this cannot be done too soon.—(An editorial in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Solving Unemployment by Miracle

Rev. Allen Clay Lambert, pastor of St. Thomas's Lutheran Church in the Bronx, is reported in the New York Times as having referred to unemployment as "the hell of the American" in a sermon on the relationship of Christianity to the present economic crisis in which over ten million adults are denied the right to work for a living for themselves and their families.

In considering the causes of unemployment, Dr. Lambert included lack of standards and uniformity, excessive seasonal production, speculation, bad credits, bad advertising, and a lot of other abstractions usually found in academic dissertations on this subject. Finally he reached labor-displacing machinery.

"Another cause of unemployment," he said, "is the fact that machines are replacing men. In steel blast furnaces seven men do the work of sixty while the pig iron is being cast, and two men replace one hundred and twenty-six in loading it."

He offered no remedy, and reached the helpless conclusion that "a miracle seems to be the only way out."

Dr. Lambert is mistaken. It requires no miracle, no intervention of divine powers, to settle unemployment.

Our business concerns are controlled by those who own them or their representatives. Those who own and control these concerns also own and control work opportunities.

Over a long period of years these owners and controllers have hired inventors to develop machines with which, as Dr. Lambert truly says, seven men do the work of sixty and two the work of one hundred and twenty-six.

During this period, these owners and controllers compelled the smaller number of employees with machines to work practically the same number of hours per week as the larger number of employees worked without machines. The surplus workers resulting from this numbskull policy were discharged and make up very largely the present army of ten million jobless.

The only effective way to abolish unemployment is to reduce the length of the work week and work day to whatever extent may be necessary to put all the ten million jobless to work. Those who own and control industry have the power to do this, and they are the only group possessing this power.

The only effective way to prevent unemployment in the future is to progressively reduce the length of the work week and work day so as to keep all employees at work. Those who own and control industry also have the

power to do this, and they are the only group possessing such power.

This action requires no miracle. It requires nothing but a number of executive orders from the officials of our corporations.

Once the principle of the shorter work week and work day is established by our big corporations, economic sanctions of various sorts may be used to bring recalcitrant employers into line.

No, Dr. Lambert. Miracles are not required to settle the unemployment problem. It can be done, and should be done, by application of heroic doses of every-day common sense to our system of production and distribution by those who are in executive control.

Agnelli Sees Light on Wages and Hours

Senator Giovanni Agnelli, head of the huge Fiat car and airplane factories in Turin, Italy, has become a convert to the American Federation of Labor policy that the length of the work week and work day should be reduced in accordance with the output of labor with machinery, and that wages should be increased to provide adequate buying power for the products of mass production. A press dispatch quotes Senator Agnelli as saying:

"I think no crisis in history has been so far-reaching as the present one. It has stricken the entire world.

"What should be the exact means of solving this problem? Reduce working hours and increase wages proportionately.

"It is known that any economic crisis lies in the lack of balance between production and consumption—that is, between production and purchasing power.

"It is not hard to see that purchasing power has greatly declined throughout the world.

"So far, technical progress—that is, machinery and rationalization — has been directed with the object of producing the maximum in the shortest possible time and with the minimum of labor, regardless of the resultant unemployment.

"The formula should be revised thus: Produce the maximum in minimum time, and shorten the working schedule for each man without reducing the number of workers.

"This move to reduce hours and increase wages should have international action behind it."

The international action suggested by Senator Agnelli should not be hard to realize when there is a unity of opinion among European employers as to the necessity of establishing shorter hours.

For years business men in European countries have established both national and international cartels to control the output of various commodities in order to maintain what they called reasonable prices. Similar cartels could be established to secure the shorter work week and work day.

We would suggest that Senator Agnelli start such a movement. So far, Fascist Italy is not known in the family of nations for the inauguration of measures for the benefit of labor. If Senator Agnelli should take the lead in a successful European hours reduction policy he might add a bit of creditable lustre to the tarnished picture which Italy under the dictatorship of Mussolini presents to the world.

Starvation Relief for Labor

Reports charging almost unbelievable victimization of jobless workers and their families by private and public charity groups are becoming more and more frequent and deserve the serious attention of labor organizations. An illustration of this victimization in Baltimore, Md., is given by Henry F. Broening, editor of the Baltimore Federationist.

The mayor of Baltimore appointed a committee to devise a work program

for the jobless. The committee fixed the depressing wage rate of thirty cents an hour. Applications for relief are investigated by the Family Welfare Association. Mr. Broening throws the following spotlight on a sample case that reached the Baltimore Federation of Labor.

"An electrician, with a wife and four small children, as a result of long unemployment, was compelled to apply to the Family Welfare Association for assistance. He was sent to a job and given three days' work a week at a wage of $2.40 a day.

"After a few weeks elapsed the charity organization discovered that he had an automobile. He was sent for and told that unless he disposed of the machine he could not secure this employment any longer.

"The machine in question was a 1928 Chevrolet. It was appraised by a dealer and valued at $40. The dealer refused to buy the car at any figure, and the Welfare officials had no purchaser for the car. Notwithstanding all this, the Family Welfare Association insisted that he must dispose of the car or get no relief."

From the poignant description of this case by the editor of the Baltimore Federationist it would seem that the policy of the Family Welfare Association is that unemployed workers and their dependents are to be denied relief unless they sell or give away every bit of property they have acquired by their own hard work and become veritable paupers in the most complete sense of the term.

This conception of unemployment relief is utterly devoid of that keen sense of humanitarianism which should be the animating spirit of organizations consecrated to the administration of charity.

Undoubtedly the Baltimore idea of absolute pauperization as the test of eligibility for participation in relief funds is also the controlling force in other cities.

This test should be thoroughly challenged by organized labor throughout the United States. City Central Bodies will perform a meritorious work in the public interest by investigating the administration of relief funds in every community. They should insist that unemployed workers and their families shall not be compelled to sacrifice every element of self-respect in order to secure the necessaries of life in a country that is really surfeited with all the good things that human beings require.

Fair Wage Award Won by Transport Workers

London, England. — The Transport and General Workers' Union won a victory in an award from the Industrial Court which found that Pearse's Motor Service headquarters at South Benfleet, Essex, were violating the Road Traffic Act in the wages and labor conditions of their drivers and conductors.

The act prescribes that the holder of a road service license must observe rates of wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment not less favorable than those recognized in the district.

The court held the Pearse concern violated these conditions for overtime on Good Friday, Bank Holidays and rest days. Unless the firm complies with the act, the Traffic Commissioners are authorized to withdraw the license.

Mr. Harold Clay, secretary of the passenger transport group of the Union, said that since the act was passed the Union had secured improved conditions in a large number of cases without recourse to the law, but that the machinery provided by the law is regarded as of great importance in case of failure to agree.

Millions of Jobless Blot on Civilization

"The great drag on the general situation is still widespread unemployment, the partial correction of which would be the soundest step toward recovery," declared M. S. Rukeyser, a financial writer for Universal Service, in an economic picture of today compared with a year ago.

"Society is still indicted for its shocking misuse of manpower," he said.

"The lack of opportunity for gainful employment on the part of 10,000,000 able-bodied persons marks our state of economic civilization as primitive and crude."

"In spite of ballyhoo, it should be recalled that it is gross mismanagement to permit millions to suffer from the paradox of plenty.

"Under better planned conditions, technological super-efficiency will be translated into systematic leisure of the gainfully employed rather than in wholesale unemployment.

"The immediate disposition is to follow half measures and to divide the available work through temporarily shortening the work day and the work week. Even this compromise is better than widespread unemployment, but the scheme of sharing jobs tends to break down living standards.

"If the present capitalization of great corporations is to be validated, business must be predicated on a rising standard of living rather than on a declining standard."

The Issue—To Put People to Work

There is one overshadowing issue in the coming presidential campaign. The candidate who sets forth the most convincing program will win the votes. The issue is how to put the people back to work. This is the issue that is of paramount concern to the 39,000,000 of salaried workers and wage earners in the United States.

Our incomes stop when the job is lost. It is the fundamental issue to the salaried workers, for their work is contingent upon prosperity in production. It is fundamental to investors because work is necessary to the creation of wealth and the maintenance of values.

Since putting people back to work is the primary step in the restoration of prosperity, it is the test rod to apply to every legislative and business proposal. We are facing a breakdown in relief in the next few weeks. Jobs in the immediate future are necessary to prevent widespread hunger and starvation.—American Federationist.

Be a live wire and no one will step on you!

"American Plan" Un-American

The violation of agreements with employees has been quite the fad with employers during the past two years in order that they might force the "American plan" or non-union shop upon the workers. If the violation of contracts and institutions of resultant starvation wage scales can be termed the "American plan" it would surely be a calamity to have an un-American plan thrust upon us, for the so-called "American plan" is in reality as un-American and un-Christian as anything could well be. And the newspapers of the country that are not wholly subsidized and at least some of the courts are beginning to realize it. When labor is given its just rights and decent wage scales, the country will then begin a new era of prosperity.—New York Times.

Swiss Electrifying

With 85 per cent of the Swiss government-owned railways already electrified, announcement is made that the last coal-burning locomotives will be retired from service in 1940.

EDITORIAL

(*By* J. M. GILLESPIE)

FROM THE time our members receive this number of the Journal up to the November issue, they will hear over the radio and from speeches made direct on platforms both inside of meeting halls and out in the open, by speakers representing both the large political parties, the many reasons why there are such large numbers of persons out of work, hungry and homeless as well as their cure for it and how they will do it if elected. But, after you cast your vote and all votes have been counted, then a very sudden case of silence usually prevails. Your part, however, is all over. If you have given your vote to some person because he is a good fellow, with no other qualifications, then in so far as results for you and yours are concerned, you might just as well have stayed at home on election day. The bands and red lights used at a rally are seldom paid for by those who listen to the speakers, but those who pay usually receive the plums after the election is over.

Try this year to help elect the men who do the hard work and whose work shows they stand for the people; those who will carry out the platform on which they were elected; those who will prove that the pledges they made were made in honor and will be treated and carried out as such throughout their term in office. If you all will do this, then there will not be ten million persons out of work or any more reductions in pay. A six-hour day and a five-day week will be your agreement through your union and the courts will not be used against you, nor will the army of the United States or the state militia, neither will the high-salaried lobbyist be able to sit in his hotel room, or in his office, and practically dictate how those elected shall vote on legislation or laws to be enacted which are favorable to the workers, because surely, through your vote, you will leave that sort of a politician at home where he belongs.

Don't be afraid to split your ticket if it means putting a better man in office. There are many times when a good man heads a ticket, but further on down that ticket there are a number of rascals running for office and they are all too often elected because voters will not split their ticket and vote for a deserving man on the other ticket.

Pick out men who are always fighting for their country and the people they represent, who are always at the front for humane legislation and not for private interests.

THE NEXT session of Congress will be a short one and may not have time to pass the Interstate Trucking and Bus Bill. The new Congress, however, will go into session shortly afterwards and this bill will then no doubt be taken up and perhaps made into a law. That law will, of course, apply to all states.

The railroad companies of our country have been trying for many years to get all buses and trucking companies doing interstate hauling in under the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the same as the railroads. Most of the railroad brotherhoods also favor it because so much of



DANIEL J. TOBIN

General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen
and Helpers of America

(25 YEARS OF GOOD SERVICE)

Oct. 1, 1907 Oct. 1, 1932

this hauling has been taken away from the railroads and has caused many of their members to be laid off.

During a special session of the Indiana legislature, this summer, a tax bill on trucking was passed by the House, but after a hard fight the bill was defeated in the Senate. All railroads and railroad employees had their representatives, or lobbyists, on the job endeavoring to put over the bill.

It is just another way to tax the truckmen, as competitors of the railroads, out of business and they will try it again next January when the state Legislature meets. Our International Union, several years ago, fought this bill very hard in Congress, but the actions of so many of the companies who are doing over-the-road business through the cutting of prices on this class of hauling, are making it impossible for a chauffeur or helper to get a decent week's pay unless he does two days' work in one.

It may be just as well, or perhaps better, that this work go back to the railroads as freight, with our men doing the hauling from the railroad freight houses, as they did in the past. The chauffeur and helper then would at least know when his day's work starts and ends. It would also enable him to be at home at night, getting better food to eat and a better bed in which to sleep, with more time to spend with his family and friends.

Some of those "skin" trucking concerns even want their employees to sleep in their trucks and eat at a cheap beanery. However, there are some very fine owners in this over-the-road trucking business who have a hard time trying to hold on to this work and make both ends meet, all because of the method of these "Cheap John" truckmen who are backed up by some financial corporation or loan shark who sells trucks to men "on time." These men know nothing whatever about the business nor are they, in most cases, fitted for it. Most of them, although they do not know it, are on their way out of business the day they start, nor do they seem to know that their truck is overloaded, so that at the end of the year the truck, as well as the business financially, is dead. So for those who are in the business right and for our members who work at it, the law, after all, may not be half bad.

THE SCHOOLS of the nation opened up again last month with many children and young men and girls heading towards their graduation day this or some year in the near future. It has always been said that our school days are the happiest days of our lives. This is true in most cases, or, perhaps, in a great majority of cases. However, this year, I am afraid, will be worse in so far as the first half of the year is concerned than even last year because many of the children will no doubt attend school without proper or sufficient nourishment to enable them to carry on as they should, while others, due to lack of clothing and shoes, will not be able to go at all, and worst of all is that those who are of working age will be unable to find any kind of work to do, and there is where the trouble for parents of such children begins because they have too much idle time on their hands, with the big door of temptation to get into mischief always open. The parents do not have the money to give them to go to the movies or other enjoyments so necessary for youngsters. Youngsters with so much time on their hands can hardly be blamed when they get into trouble or for what happens. Parents should endeavor to know where their children go and with whom they go, especially so during hard times. Of course it is impossible for them to have their eyes on them every moment but some parents could do better.

Don't have the old-fashioned idea that your children cannot do anything wrong just because they are yours. The first arrest of anyone and especially a child is the hardest blow they could receive. After the first arrest the fear seems to leave them and they become bolder.

In most places persons who are financially able and fraternal societies pay for shoes and other articles of clothing for the children in the district in order that they may attend school and get an education. It should be the duty of cities and towns to take care of this work, but many of them cannot afford to even pay the teachers their salaries during this depression, because those in the community cannot pay their taxes, so there is not much of a chance to get an appropriation for any kind of a shoe and clothing fund.

When times pick up—as they surely will—the people in every district should see to it that the men and women they vote for will see that legislation covering matters of such vital importance as the proper feeding, clothing and education of children is enacted so that our children may never again be placed in the unfortunate position they have been during this depression. To the parents I would say, be sure and keep your children in school as long as you possibly can.

ON THE first day of this month, many of our people will be in Toronto, Canada, attending the Anniversary celebration of our General President, Daniel J. Tobin.

President Tobin was elected at the Boston convention in 1907, defeating the late Con. P. Shea, then President, and he has been unanimously elected President at each convention since that time.

President Tobin was business agent for the Truck Drivers' Union, Local No. 25, of Boston, for three years prior to becoming General President. He was also President of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' District Joint Council No. 10 of Boston; had been a delegate to all conventions since 1903, with one exception, when he was not a candidate. He has been a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years. He was a member of the Executive Council and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor for eleven years. He has represented the American Federation of Labor as delegate to the British Trades Union Congress and served on many important committees during the war, and today is looked upon as one of the outstanding men in the Labor Movement. Through his everlasting courage and ability he has built up the membership of our Union until our organization ranks as one of the leading labor organizations in this country.

We all wish him twenty-five more years of good health, prosperity, peace and happiness.

NOWADAYS everything seems to be described as coming under such-and-such an "age." For instance, during and after the war it was the war age, then the prosperity age, the machine age, the depression age (which is still with us), and now a new age, or the stock market age; with the market running wild, all stock prices going up and up, many of them not paying any dividends, and they may not for some years to come. As far as we can find out, no one seems to know any real reason for it all.

At any rate, there is not much smoke to be seen coming out of our

factory smokestacks; very few whistles blowing at seven or eight in the morning, at noon or at five o'clock, still some of our daily papers, in every edition, tell us business is getting better.

Local papers print these stories about conditions becoming better in other sections of the country but never say a word about industries in their own immediate district. Of course, the natural thought which comes to a man's mind is, if things are improving in other places, surely this improvement will soon be evident in his own locality, either in his business or in his job, and, like the river, he keeps on rolling along, trying to keep up courage and waiting for that better business "age" to arrive.

SUNDAYS and holidays seem to be crazy drivers' days, from the stories in the papers on Monday morning, or the day following a holiday, containing an account of the deaths and smash-ups which happened the day before, and there is no way of telling how many near smashups occur.

As one drives along a highway and witnesses the machines which drive in and out of line just in order to get ahead of someone else, it making no difference whether it is on a bad turn or going up a hill, they will take a chance, trusting that the other fellow will stop, so they don't need to care. With all the road police there are in this country, they seem unable to stop this practice and only catch one of these drivers once in a while.

There is also the driver who can always be found on the left side of the road, which is very bad at turns, but this same driver gives one a terrible look if he happens to be in his way.

The roads belong to all of the people and are not made for any special set of road hogs. Were the police and courts not so easy on this class of drivers there might not be so many accidents or so many human beings slaughtered on our roads. Too many pay no attention to whether or not they are driving recklessly until they meet with an accident or some member of the family gets hurt. The men who make their living driving cars know how to drive, yet their lives are always in danger because of this reckless and crazy driving.

Let us all do something so that safety on our highways may be assured.

NEVER before in the history of the United States was there a time when there were so many parades over the road to some place or other. If these individuals do not own a truck or automobile of their own, they just pile in with someone else and start for the Capitol at Washington, or some other place, following some "General" who gets all the publicity, or glory, if there is any, giving no thought whatever as to where they expect to rest or eat, or how they are to get back home.

It is not so bad when it is just men who undertake such trips, but with women and children along, it is pitiful and the leaders of these parades are entirely responsible for the suffering endured by the women and children who thoughtlessly start out on such trips.

Nowadays all that is necessary to get a crowd together and start a parade, be it a religious or a political one, or among some unorganized groups,

is to have some self-appointed leader appeal to the crowd to form a parade and march to Washington, or some other place. To date we fail to see where anything has been accomplished or any good has resulted from these gatherings. If there is cause for protest—and I believe there is—it should be confined to the immediate locality and not cause so much unnecessary hardship for the men, women and children who, without due consideration, join in these demonstrations.

THE FARMERS of our country want higher prices for their products. The financial papers of the country tell us that all prices are going to be higher; that we are heading back to normal times; that the bottom of the depression has been reached, so we should all feel good. If that is the truth there is not any doubt but that everyone will feel better. On the other hand, we find employers still trying to grind more money out of the pay envelopes of the employees.

Now, with the new tax law which taxes just about everything a person needs, with prices of foodstuff and clothing going up, pray tell us how workers without a job are going to be able to buy these commodities and pay these taxes, and what are they going to use for money? This may even apply to those who still have some kind of a job, but whose wages have been reduced to almost nothing. Their credit is no longer good at the corner grocery store. The chain stores say "Cash and carry, or no food." Think it over! Perhaps some brilliant politician who would like a job with some big trust company in the future may be able to tell us how to meet the situation. If we are to pay high prices we must have high wages.

Hoover's Relief Measure

From the standpoint of measuring up to the needs of our more than ten million totally unemployed persons, the Federal relief measure approved by the President is disappointing.

The measure authorizes the expenditure of $2,122,000,000 allocated as follows:

Available for loans to states and municipalities for relief of the unemployed, $300,000,000.

Loans to public corporations to finance self-liquidating projects, $1,500,000,000.

For advances to states under the federal-aid highway, $120,000,000.

For roads and trails in the national parks and forests, $16,000,000.

For public building and waterway improvements when the condition of the Federal Treasury permits, $186,224,000.

To finance these projects the measure increases the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from $2,000,000,000 to $3,800,000,000.

The $192,000,000 authorized for federal construction projects will be planned and executed so leisurely as to make no tangible inroads on the unemployed army.

The $120,000,000 for advances to states for highway construction, if entirely used up, will provide temporary employment for a few thousand.

The authorization of $1,500,000,000 to finance self-liquidating projects, even if it is all taken by public construction corporations, is undeterminable from the viewpoint of jobs. The engineering and other details connected with such projects are accompanied with so many tedious delays that employment afforded by them will necessarily be remote.

For immediate relief to the unemployed there remains the $300,000,000 to be loaned to state and municipalities. Considering the constantly increasing distress in all parts of the country, this sum is little more than a gesture. On the basis of ten million jobless, it would give each of them $30. Already Pennsylvania has asked for a loan of $45,000,000. Long before winter comes the entire $300,000,000 should be allocated and spent. Then the only alternative to permitting millions to hunger and starve will be a special session of Congress.

Industrial Conference on Unemployment

There is no escaping the problem of unemployment that has been brought about by the revolutionary introduction of labor-displacing machinery and processes.

Nation-wide conferences between representatives of organized labor and organized industry should be able to reach a solution of the problem.

This view was recently expressed by Ernest Bevin, secretary of the British Transport and General Workers' Union. In an address at the annual meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry, Mr. Bevin said:

"I feel that we have got to consider a plan for sharing leisure as well as sharing labor.

"It is wrong to have an idle class at either end of the social scale; it is a burden on the community as well as demoralizing to the people concerned.

"The extraordinary international exchange difficulties which may be accentuating our unemployment problem at the moment will pass; but with the development and intensification of output, the growth of horsepower, the coming of electricity and other various changes, unemployment is bound to be with us, whatever the international settlement is going to be, and to an extent that will be disastrous to civilization itself. I have not considered this in the sense of putting forward a demand.

"I do not believe that this angle of the problem of how labor should be organized in industry should be dealt with from the point of view of mere demand and resistance; it ought to be scientifically investigated, and it is from that angle I suggest the matter ought, on economic and social grounds, to receive the consideration of the flour milling industry.

"If we could get industries that employ five or six million people in this country to consider these questions of reduction of labor, and other things, in a scientific way, we should be able to increase the number of workers in employment by half a million at least, without any injury to industry and without increasing the cost of production in the slightest degree."

For months the American Federation of Labor has urged the President of the United States to convene a national conference of representatives of labor and industry to consider the questions mentioned by Mr. Bevin.

The American Federation of Labor still believes that such a conference should be able to reach an agreement for the inauguration of a reasonable plan for providing jobs for all the 11,000,000 now unemployed by reducing the length of the work week and work day. The Federation also believes that such a conference would be able to elaborate policies for the permanent employment of all the workers along with the continued introduction of labor-saving machinery.

So far the President's conferences have been limited to the representatives of those who employ the workers. Such conferences have not been able and will not be able to solve the great problem of unemployment. It is the workers who directly suffer from unemployment. Their representatives should be on every board that considers the question.—Exchange.

THE RAIROAD executives—as they are called—are around again looking for their "pound of flesh," so to speak. The newspapers have been dropping the hint that they would ask for another 20 per cent reduction in wages for all railroad workers, this in addition to the 10 per cent given up by these men by agreement at the Chicago conference held about a year ago, which was to be in effect for a year and then return to the old pay. Now, with the administration in Washington, and its spokesmen everywhere, telling us we are on the upward trend, the stock market booming, railroad stocks and bonds higher, why the talk about a cut? It is a bad time for the railroad executives, politically, to try and put that over.

AFTER THE presidential election comes Winter. Let us hope it may not be a cold one, because those who are out of work cannot starve and freeze at the same time and stand it. There may be Russian Reds and Communists in this country who would believe in and practice said doctrines no matter what conditions are throughout the country, but don't fool too long with our good American citizens, Mister-in-Power, whoever you may be. It is bad enough to see men and women cold and hungry, but watch out when they see their children suffering from cold and starvation!

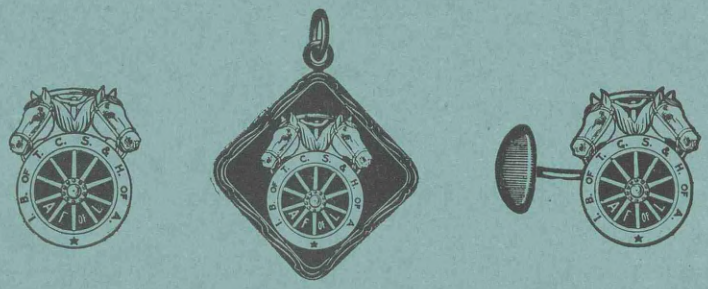
THE GOOD old days of the skilled trades when a mechanic knew his business as well as his job seems to be a thing of the past, for they are now putting their men in doing teamsters', chauffeurs' and laborers' work. They are either men who do not know the trade well enough to get a job at it, or else some business agent needs the dues, or the International Union needs the per capita tax so badly they allow their members to take the jobs of other trade unionists. Organizations of that kind infringing on the jurisdiction of other unions are just about one point above the racketeers we read about. In other words, it is not right, but might, with them.

Official Magazine of the

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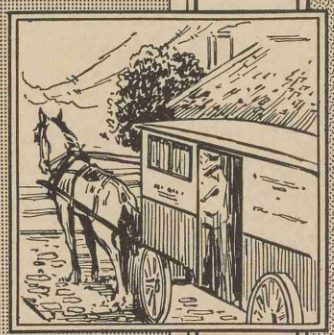
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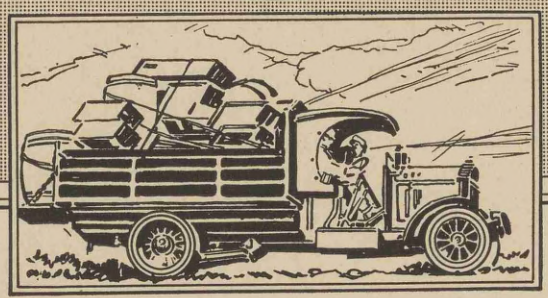
NOVEMBER, 1932

Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN & HELPERS *of* AMERICA









ALL MEMBERS who are of voting age should be sure to go to the polls on election day, November 8th. Those who have families should take every member of the family who can vote with them. It is your duty and privilege as a citizen to go to the polls and cast your vote, besides you will not have an opportunity again for four long years to vote for a President. Vote for those who are favorable to the working people, men or women who will give consideration to our bills before Congress and the Senate. Don't stay at home. Let the politicians and everyone else know that you are interested in your country, home and family.

THE WEATHER at this time of the year in many parts of our country is cold and getting colder every day. It means that men who make their living working at our craft need warmer clothing and the same applies to the horses you may be driving—don't forget their blankets. Motors also need a covering, and the man who looks out for all these things makes it easier for himself in the long run. It helps the horse, the motor, and should be pleasing to the man or firm for whom you are working and the public in general will recognize that such a man is thoughtful in the performance of his duties.

NEXT MONTH our local unions in many sections of the country will be nominating their officers for the coming term. It might be well for the membership to look over those nominated and see just what they have done for the local, what kind of judgment they used in their regular work; what ability they seem to possess and how regularly they attended the meetings.

That a man is a good fellow does not qualify him to hold office in the labor movement. The membership should remember that not only is their work, their bread and butter, as well as that of their family at stake during the year or during the term of office of the men elected and that brains and honesty are what count. If the men in office have served you well during the past term, then there is no good reason for making a change, provided they are willing to serve again.

Just keep these things in mind because your union, after all, is one of the most vital parts of your life and it will be just as good as you and the rest of the members make it. Try during the coming year to attend your meetings more regularly than you have in the past. That is the kind of support which gives your officers courage and lets them know they have been chosen to lead by a membership that is interested in their union, their work and their officers.

We are sure with a feeling of this kind and your co-operation that we will have not only better local unions but also a stronger International to carry on the work for which we were founded.

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In Whom Can We Place Our Trust?

American wage earners are asking this question in a more serious mood than ever before. Within the last two years they have seen the structure of so-called American prosperity topple over. Doubts have been expressed as to whether the foundation itself was secure.

Something must be done to take us out of the depression, something which will bring an end to the terrific losses, and which will make it possible for American workmen to earn a livelihood instead of becoming objects of charity.

But who are the men with the capacity, the willingness, the sense of obligation to others, who will undertake the task of rehabilitation, of reconstruction of the industrial wreckage spread all over the land?

Are we to place our faith in the bankers who have a full share of responsibility for our financial collapse? Or upon the efficiency engineers who developed methods of production definitely intended to eliminate labor without making provisions for the workmen eliminated? Or can we place confidence in the corporations who employ the efficiency engineers?

Are we to look to the educators and the economists for leadership and constructive capacity to find the way out of the morass which is engulfing us? Or are we to place our faith in the politicians looking for votes, or even in the few statesmen who raise

their heads above the second raters?

Is there any hope in the rabble rousers and demagogues who play only upon men's emotions and their passions, instead of endeavoring to inform them and appeal to their reason?

Are we to place our faith in the theorists who assure us if their pet theory could be applied, the drab, selfish world would suddenly become a utopia?

These questions answer themselves.

But we must have faith in someone or we will sink in despair. That others have failed us, that calculating greed and calloused indifference has influenced many of those in high positions should not discourage us, unless we have foolishly placed faith in others instead of in ourselves.

First of all, we must have faith in ourselves, our determination to remain level-headed, and to demand the consideration to which we are entitled as wage earners. And then we must place our faith in our trade union movement, for it is through this movement of ours that we must depend for whatever real progress is made in protecting the wage earners' welfare.

It was the faith which wage earners had in themselves and in their trade union organizations which blazed the trail to better conditions from the beginning of modern industry. We need that faith today more than ever before if we are to have any voice in determining our terms of employment and conditions of labor.

If we are to have any influence in shaping industrial policies so that the workmen's interests will be fully protected, it must come from trade union sources. We must renew our faith in ourselves, and in the integrity of our purpose. We must place our abiding faith in the trade union movement American wage earners have organized. Unless we do, then our future is indeed filled with woe.—John P. Frey.

Nonpartisan Political Policy

The nonpartisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor has been applied for so many years that it is one of Labor's fundamental principles.

This policy declares that working men and women should support principles rather than political parties and vote for candidates who are friendly to labor and against those who are unfriendly rather than blindly follow party labels and obey the dictates of party bosses.

In a recent address in Philadelphia on political partisanship, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska strongly defended the A. F. of L. principle. He said:

"There is nothing sacred about a political party. It is only an instrumentality. There is no reason why men's judgment should be corrupted because of a false belief in loyalty or regularity to a party. It is because of the growth of this party spirit that machines have grown up in political parties, and, by controlling political parties, they control the Government of the United States.

"The modern slogan of political bosses is: 'Stand by your party, right or wrong; be regular though the Government falls.'

"And these same bosses try to teach the rising generations that party regularity is the very essence of citizenship, when, as a matter of fact, party regularity is very often the concealment of crime and debauchery—the covering up of evil and the robbing of the people of their very fundamental rights of human freedom.

"If our party is wrong, we ought to criticize it and, if necessary, condemn it.

"When special interests nominate candidates for us to vote for, when we know that these candidates stand for principles of Government in which we do not believe, we ought not to hesitate to vote against them and bring about their defeat.

"This is only performing our duty to our Government, which, as we have seen, is the duty we owe our families, our homes, and our fellow-men. * * *"

The nonpartisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor is the practical application of the principle described by Senator Norris. To Organized Labor and its friends the A. F. of L. says:

"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them."

The decisive factor in applying this policy is not the political party to which a candidate for public office belongs, but his record on matters of interest to labor.—News Letter.

Progress of Lame Duck Amendment

The ratification of the so-called lame duck amendment to the Federal Constitution by sixteen states makes it sure that this important proposal for strengthening representative government will become part of the fundamental law early next year. Favorable action by twenty more states will finalize it.

The fact that every state legislature which has convened this year has adopted the amendment is convincing evidence that the reform has been needed for many years and was put forward by wise statesmanship.

The imperative need of the amendment is emphatically demonstrated by the present campaign. Fundamental issues are being discussed which concern all the people. One-third of the members of the United States Senate and all the members of the House of Representatives will be elected on these issues.

Nearly 100 of the members of the present Congress have already been retired in primaries and conventions. Many more will be defeated in November. But every one of them, whether defeated for nomination or in the election, will function in the short session of Congress, which sits during next December, January and February, and enact legislation which concerns all the people of the United States.

On the other hand, the Congressmen who are chosen in November will not take office until thirteen months after they are elected unless the President of the United States convenes a special session of Congress.

This sort of legislative procedure results in harsh and merited criticism of representative government and gives considerable justification to the charge that it is bungling, inefficient and incapable of acting quickly in a crisis.

When the lame duck amendment goes into effect members of the Congress and the President will take over the Government two months after the people have elected them instead of thirteen months afterward.

It puts a stop to defeated representatives enacting laws, often for personal reasons rather than in the public interest. It gives Congress the right to remain in session as long as it sees fit instead of arbitrarily adjourning on the fourth of March every other year.

It will give representative government a long-needed opportunity to demonstrate that it is really a government of, by, and for the people.

The lame duck amendment has always had the full support of the American Federation of Labor.

Depression Result of Underpaying

New York. — Labor's contentions that wages have not increased in proportion to productiveness and that the present depression is the result of this is backed up by the head of a big enterprise, quoted by a writer in the conservative Magazine of Wall Street. The executive, said to be the head of a "very large company," is quoted as follows:

"American labor is the cheapest labor in the world. It is cheaper than Chinese coolie labor. I did a little curious figuring the other day, for example, and found that it would cost more to build a skyscraper with Chinese labor at 12 cents an hour than with American labor at $15 a day. Actually, I think we have been underpaying labor. Wages have not increased in proportion to productiveness. And there we come to the heart of the trouble.

"This overproduction we have talked about so much is really the result of underpay. We increased production without proportionately expanding the pay roll. That is the same as saying that we did not increase buying power in proportion to production. The worker is the consumer! if he produces more than he can buy you get what we call overproduction.

"This understanding of the situation is now pretty widespread. If wages are kept down as business revives, the revival will be shortlived. The maximum possible proportion must go to labor if new prosperity is to be sustained. I am convinced that wages will rise rapidly as times get better, that rates of pay will increase even while there are still large numbers of unemployed.

"In fact, wages as high as the traffic will bear for those employed is the surest way to provide jobs for the workless. This is no altruistic theory of mine. The historic tendency supports it. Wages from decade to decade have steadily increased faster than the price of commodities.

"It couldn't be otherwise with per capita production increasing. If men increase their productive capacity their buying power must increase if the enlarged production is to be consumed. That means that wages must increase faster than commodity prices. So, I will make a prediction: In the next three years wages will go up faster than prices. If they don't we shall have no real and general prosperity."

Condemns Proposed Wage Cut

Detroit, Mich.—A vigorous protest "against wage reductions generally and against wage reductions of railroad employees particularly" is made by F. H. Fljozdal, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, in an editorial in the official journal of that organization, entitled "Shall the Railroads 'Take It Out' of Their Employees?"

Pointing out that the voluntary 10 per cent wage reduction agreed to by the officials of the railway unions early this year has resulted in "a further falling off in business, more lay-offs of employees than ever before and more trouble" for the railroads, Mr. Fljozdal continues:

"Through information in the daily press it is learned that the railroads intend to submit a 20 per cent reduction in pay for all the railroad employees, regardless of what may have been the lesson in the past year.

"Again they propose that the buying power of more than one and one-half million railroad employees, most of whom have already been trimmed both by wage reductions, lay-offs and in other ways, shall be further reduced.

"The action of the railroads is setting a bad example for business generally. The result of further railroad wage reductions, if the railroads have their way, will only deepen the depression, will retard a business recovery and might lead to other serious consequences that need not be discussed at this time.

"The wage-cutting policy of the railroads must come to an end. If the railroads cannot operate without slashing the already meager wages of their employees they have no moral right to be considered business enterprises of the first order.

"Their actions are gestures of desperate men who act without regard to the human equation involved.

"There is no reason why railroad employees should be deprived of a decent living and livelihood while holders of railroad securities are sitting safe, drawing their full percentage of interest.

"We register here a strong protest against wage reductions generally and against wage reductions of railroad employees particularly.

"Members of the Maintenance of Way profession have suffered tremendously in the past by the wage reduction in effect now coupled with the lay-off and part-time work of thousands.

"Wages as low as six and nine dollars per week have been a common occurrence, merely enough to starve men to death slowly, especially those who have families to support.

"In the end the railroads cannot exist at the expense of their employees; other methods must be adopted.

"When wage cuts cease in all industries, including the railroads, and a reasonable adjustment of working time is made, we shall be on our way to recovery.

"Wage cuts and long hours will put us deeper in the mire.

"Will the railroads lead still further into the wilderness or will they help to set us upon firm ground again?"—News Letter.

Government Dictatorship Menaces German Labor

Berlin, Germany.—The opposition of the German Government to those principles of social policy and the statutory rights of the workers, which have long been regarded throughout Europe as a pattern, brought decisive action from the General Council of the German National Trade Union Center.

Th. Leipart, president of the council, addressed a letter to all trade unionists pointing out the great seriousness of the situation, in which the Government is undertaking to make the working people stand the brunt of the burden of the depression, and urged the workers to stand together in the crisis.

According to the press reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Leipart said in part:

"We are now going through a period of very strong reaction, which compels us to pursue new methods of trade union policy.

"We wanted to bring about the rise of the workers through democracy, reason and the general well-being, without resort to civil war and its resulting miseries.

"We wanted to help in the creation of a better economic and social order on the basis of law and civilization by a policy of moderation and responsibility and in a spirit of real co-operation. Our political and economic opponents have forced us to abandon this way but we stand prepared to take up the challenge.

"Our fight will be harder than ever before. Against us we have, as always, the Government, and the forces of the bourgeoise and landlordism, because they do not know or do not understand our aims. The massed powers of reaction are lined up against a disunited working class.

"Do you not realize that an end must at last be made to this discord and internal strife?

"The prospects for our fight are not inauspicious if we only stand together. We have more freedom of movement than in the past. There is no need for discouragement. We can go into this fight for the rights of the workers with heads held high in steadfast courage.

"We stand today at the cross-roads. Should the economic plans of the Government fail, capitalism is finished. Then, come what may, we shall be ready and armed!"

After appealing to the German

workers to give their votes in the coming election for "democracy and social justice" and urging those workers at present outside to join the ranks of the unions affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, Leipart concluded:

"The trade unions are your only hope. They form that united front of all workers which at this time in our history is more than ever necessary. We can cry to our opponents: 'We are not done for! By your reaction is our strength increased and multiplied. There is no power in the world which can overcome the free trade unions of Germany!'"

Jobless in Belfast Protest Dole Slash

Belfast, Northern Ireland.—A demonstration of 10,000 jobless workers against a slash in unemployment insurance benefits ended in a riot in which three men were killed and scores injured.

Trenches and barricades were erected in the streets where hand-to-hand fighting occurred.

The demonstrators defied the prohibition of Chief of Police Sir Charles Wickham against gatherings of the unemployed. The disturbances began when the police tried to break up the demonstration by baton charges. Failing in this, they fired into the crowd. The demonstrators retaliated by stoning the police and then marched the streets smashing windows and tearing down doors, gates, blinds and signs to build bonfires.

Following the demonstration, more than 2,000 police patrolled the city on foot and in armored cars.

Several members of the City Corporation appealed to the Lord Mayor to take steps promptly to relieve distress and hunger among the jobless. The Lord Mayor conferred with the workers' representatives regarding work or further relief.

New High Wage Levels Predicted by Magazine

New York City.—Here is a blow for high wages, right out of the house of business itself.

Rating the question of wages as the most important in the category of questions about recovery, Business Week, McGraw-Hill business magazine, says, point-blank:

"The extent and speed of recovery from this depression will be determined mainly by the promptness with which wages can be restored to the pre-depression level and the degree to which they can be raised above it thereafter."

The magazine, in its striking editorial, is "quite sure" that money wages will in a few years be higher than in 1929, "even though commodity prices do not quite return to that level."

In the same editorial the magazine ridicules "the old Punch and Judy show of the Cost of Living vs. Wages, which used to amuse the older generation so much."

Trade Unions

The Trade Union movement is fundamentally sound. Of that there isn't a shadow of doubt. Commencing seventy-five years or more ago labor was sorely tried and beset by hostile interests and stern opposition of capitalists and manufacturers. They tried political action, Labor Parties, Knights of Labor, and other forms, all of which proved to be failures, except the Trade Union movement.

The Union in the early days made mistakes. But they survived. They have been bitterly fought and maligned, and the officers and active members discharged from employment, and victimized and brutally treated and mercilessly persecuted. But the Union is right in principle and has proved its stability, worth, and permanency. It has lived through

many hard fought battles, and depressions, and will continue to live.

Nothing can or ever will destroy the Trade Union movement. It can and must and will change its plans and mode of procedure to fit modern changes now taking place in this advanced machine age.

Its greatest menace is in times like the present depression when man's fortitude is put to the acid test and the inclination to try something else is with us.

No one except the greedy capitalist denies that the Trade Union movement has accomplished wonders for its members. The only reason it has not done more is because many workers have trusted to the good (?) graces of the employers for their salvation and have reaped a whirlwind of despair.—Cigar Maker.

Forty-Hour Week Without Wage Cuts or Dismissals

Wolverhampton, England. — The Transport and General Workers' Union and Mander Brothers, a Wolverhampton firm manufacturing paint color, varnish and ink, reached an important agreement for the forty-hour week.

According to the correspondent of the London Daily Herald, the firm decided on a new layout of plant, a rationalized method of production, and the introduction of a new system of piece rates.

If applied in the ordinary way these changes would have resulted in the discharge of a number of workers.

But as a result of negotiation an agreement was reached establishing a forty-hour work week at the same rate of wages, as a minimum, that was previously paid for forty-seven hours.

"It means," explained Mr. Ernest Bevin, secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, "that the results from the new rationalized system will go to the workers in the form of increased leisure. That is at one end. At the other end it avoids discharges.

"Whatever the result of the system there is to be no discharge of any person for six months during the reorganization.

"Further, the firm has a pension scheme, and if a reduction of staff is found to be necessary there is an agreement that any such reduction shall be met by using the pension arrangements and compensation for workers displaced."

Your Age

Ability of a man to work, not his age, should determine the time he should be relegated to the industrial "scrap heap." Just because he has reached the age of forty-five or fifty should not determine. No two men are alike mentally and physically. Some men are older mentally and physically at fifty than others are at seventy years.

It is outrageous and unfair to apply the same age rule for retirement from work to all men. This rule forces men to lie about their ages and to dye their hair, and it should and could be stopped by having the Federal and State Governments adopt laws compelling employers who discharge working men at forty-five and fifty, who are physically and mentally fit, to place them on a pension list for two years at full pay, and after that at half pay for ten years.

It should be noted, too, that men live longer today and retain their mental and physical vigor about twelve years longer than they did a generation ago.—Cigar Maker.

Statistics tell us that from 1912 to 1922 the wealth of the United States increased 72 per cent, while the purchasing power of the people increased only 13 per cent. Yet there are people who wonder what caused the panic. —N. D. Mahon.

EDITORIAL

(*By* J. M. GILLESPIE)

MEMBERS of many unions in the United States and Canada have had their wages reduced from five to ten per cent. In a great majority of the cases these settlements were brought about through negotiations or arbitration, with the committees representing the unions and the employers sitting around a table, going over carefully and discussing facts as they existed in the employment or business. In this way both the employers and union members enjoyed peace, as did also the public, because, after all, the public suffers almost as much as the participants when there is a strike.

Have you ever for a moment stopped to think what has happened to the class of workers that did not have a union, or may never have had one? For instance, take all the so-called white-collar workers and clerks in business of all kinds.

First these workers were reduced in numbers and those retained in the employment received a reduction in pay. This was the program followed week in and week out until eventually all were laid off, or but few kept on. However, when business comes back—as it surely will—any number of these clerks will never get their jobs back, due to the fact that many of the firms have gone out of business. Firms that continue in business will hire the young man or girl just out of school because they can pay them a lower rate of wages, and from the looks of things now they will not have a regular union for their own protection for they will not organize unless the boss tells them they may do so. I am sorry to say even their experience during the depression and their knowledge of what happened to those who worked before them in the same line of business will not wake them up to a realization that they need organization for their own protection. There are people in this world who think a union is just for some particular trade or calling and there is no need for a union in their line of work, and the large employers of labor sure make them believe that way, for it means more dollars for the company and less food, clothing and enjoyment for the workers and less opportunity for those dependent upon them. Members of our own union have sons, daughters and friends holding jobs in different lines of work and they, perhaps, never say a word to them about forming an organization or joining a union.

If, Brother Reader, this happens to hit you, bear it in mind and spread the gospel of the trade union movement, for if it is essential to your welfare that you hold membership in your union, then the same applies to all other classes of workers and the trade union movement is the only salvation for the workers of our country, as well as all other countries.

THE American Federation of Labor will hold its convention this year in Cincinnati, opening on November 21, and no doubt the eyes of the population of the United States, Canada, and the world in general, will be directed towards watching every move that is made there, on account of the conditions prevailing in both countries.

The rest of the world seems to depend a lot on the prosperity of this nation. The working people, organized or not, have no place where they can

look for help except to their unions, and the American Federation of Labor convention is the one and only place where legislation in the interest of the worker can be started on its way to Congress to be enacted into law.

With the possibility of many of our citizens and their children going hungry, with business not picking up as it should, with the railroads of the country trying to put over a cut of twenty per cent on top of the ten per cent of a year ago, which was to be paid back again this year, as it was to be only, as they called it, a deduction, and not a reduction, there is not any doubt but what many bills and resolutions will be presented in an endeavor to remedy or cure some of the many ills which have trailed in the footsteps of the workers since 1929, when the bubble of prosperity bursted and practically broke the world. Let's hope they will be able to lead us out of this awful situation and back into good times.

MR. BABSON says in a public interview in answer to the question, "Shall we continue to have a surplus of labor with the present eight or nine-hour day?" "Reduction of the working day is unquestionably essential, or a reduction of the working week, but it must not be in proportion to the growth of the machine. Only as there is more produced is there more to divide. We shall never get out of the depression by working less. We'll have to get out of it by working more."

He may be right but it seems to us that the machine is responsible, or the real cause, of putting several millions of workers on the streets without jobs and will continue to do so unless we do get a shorter working day and week. The machine has been cutting off or grinding up the work of the workers and seems to have finally ground up even the consumers, for now there are plenty of machines lying idle and doing no work. The machine does not have to eat, but workers do, work or no work. Of course the machine when not running does not pay any dividends to its owners and in addition is liable to rust or become antiquated. Machines which put men and women out of work should be made to pay a tax until said workers find some means of sustaining themselves and families, and surely the time is coming when this will be done.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of the United States has come out for the forty-hour week, this to last during the depression. This body, however, did not take any action on the pay the workers were to receive, this being left entirely with the employers to do as they see fit. Of course any other action on the money question by that body could not be expected, since the employees in banks, department stores, and other callings are, of course, to be included in this forty-hour week. The employees in banks and department stores are about the poorest paid to be found anywhere, and even then the employees in department stores receive lower wages than those in banks.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States seems to be waking up to the fact that the American Federation of Labor was right in its advocacy of the shorter work day and week, but they could not, or would not, see it that way until about thirteen millions of our people are on the verge of starvation and headed for the poorhouse.

After all, it may be just another political stunt they are using to help out their friends so that Big Business may not cease to be the power behind the throne or lose its strangle-hold on the masses.

The forty-hour week will come and when it does it will stay, so the Chamber of Commerce of the United States need not try to forget it when conditions improve.

ALTHOUGH BOTH the Democrat and Republican conventions placed planks on Prohibition in their platforms, we heard very little about them in their rallies and while it was, and is, a big issue, it gave the candidates a good chance to duck the issue when and where it was not profitable to them in their quest for votes, and how they did it. When speaking before the drys they put on the soft pedal and where the wets had the votes they were as wet as the Atlantic Ocean.

Well, anyway, it looks very much like there will be a change in the Volstead Act right away and when the new Congress convenes, a good healthy start will be made on the 18th Amendment. Perhaps we will be able to get back to happy days again through education, temperance, state or government control, and that the beverages sold will at least be clean and pure—no more speakeasies, bootleggers or crime organization; that children may remain children at least until they are twenty-one years of age, in so far as liquor, beer and wine is concerned. Fathers and mothers will be much happier under this change back to normal life than they are today. Even those who ten or twelve years ago favored a change will appreciate it when it does come. When a business of any kind fails, they usually go into bankruptcy, and that is where the Volstead Act, prohibition and the 18th Amendment belong, as they certainly have proven to be failures.

ON THE first day of October the twenty-fifth anniversary of Daniel J. Tobin as General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, was celebrated with a very fitting meeting in the afternoon, winding up in the evening with a banquet and plenty of good things to eat, an exceptionally fine entertainment and dancing until midnight. There were present about two hundred and fifty, all members of our organization and their families.

That a good time was had by all is only telling half the story. Many came to Toronto by automobile and enjoyed the lovely scenery throughout Canada and the states through which they drove. It was a day and evening that will be remembered for many a long year to come. Many also expressed the hope that they might be able to be with President Tobin to help celebrate his fiftieth anniversary.

A number of letters and telegrams were received by the committee in charge from members and local unions extending sincere and best wishes to the General President and stating the only thing which kept them away was work at home or because of conditions as they are at the present time.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the anniversary celebration wish at this time to thank all who participated and assisted in making it a real success.

NOVEMBER is the month in which Thanksgiving Day occurs, when thanks are offered up for all the blessings we have enjoyed during the year and that we hope to enjoy in the future.

No doubt there are many this year who feel they have nothing to be thankful for, as they are out of work, funds and luck, as they call it. To those we say keep up your courage because a better day and better times are coming for all of us in the near future, because we are living in the greatest country in the world and the depression must pass on and good conditions come back.

There is also a class who feel that they do not owe any thanks to anyone, that what they have is theirs and will be no matter what happens. That class are the kind who practice keeping the other fellow down all the time, working their help long hours and paying only the smallest wages they can possibly get away with, always crying against organized labor, running to the courts for injunctions, always preaching their rights under the Constitution, wrapping our American flag—the stars and stripes—around them to show they are good and loyal citizens of our country, entitled to all the rights and privileges of our country; that they alone should have them regardless of the price to other loyal citizens.

We, as trade unionists, will on some future Thanksgiving Day have much to be thankful for when the class just mentioned no longer exists. The man or woman, rich or poor—even those who are broke—who still have charity in their hearts make the best citizens. Therefore, let's all be thankful this year for what we have and what we have accomplished.

OUR GENERAL PRESIDENT, Daniel J. Tobin, gave a very interesting talk on the subject, Labor and International Relations, over the Columbia Broadcasting system from New York on Sunday, September 25th. As this address was delivered too late for our October number, we are printing it in full in this issue so that those who did not have an opportunity to listen in on his radio talk on that date may read it in this Journal, and I am sure you will enjoy it as did we who listened in. I am sure you will all appreciate the fact that every time our organization or the name of any of its officers is mentioned over the radio that it is good advertising for our International Union. The address is as follows:

Labor and International Relations

(*By* DANIEL J. TOBIN)

The movement of labor is world-wide; it exists wherever modern industrialism exists. It comes into being as the spontaneous and collective effort of wage earners to improve their standard of living. It serves as the agency to aid the worker's adjustment in the Machine Age. The power and influence of the labor movement depends upon the soil in which it grows. In numbers the world over there are, according to conservative estimates, no less than thirty-five million organized workers, excluding the political and co-operative organizations of the workers.

The basic impulse of the labor movement the world over is, therefore, international, because of the universal character of the industrial civiliza-

tion of which it is a part. In the United States the movement of labor is a growth of our own soil; its roots go down to the grass roots of our nation; it is American. Yet the American labor movement itself, like the nation of which it is a part, is cosmopolitan. It is composed of the workers of every land who have migrated to this country to seek a livelihood in the New World. There is no organization of workers in America in any industry which is not composed of many racial strains. The first contacts for some workers with American institutions and practices have come through their trade unions. Thus it is that the American labor movement is, in fact, international both in its composition and in its response to the universal character of modern industrialism.

American labor has, furthermore, incorporated into its own movement something of the philosophy of the movements of labor in the Old World where industrialism began. This is natural. The Industrial Revolution was cradled in England in the middle of the eighteenth century. The steam engine of James Watt—the Scotch instrument-maker—began to pump fourteen strokes a minute in the mines of Great Britain the year in which Thomas Jefferson penned the immortal Declaration of Independence. The Industrial Revolution had begun; the seeds of the labor movement had been planted! Arising out of this experience with industrialism the British labor movement was builded. Upon the British practices the German movement was fashioned. Upon the combined experience of the German and British movements the American movement was shaped. To both European movements, therefore, American labor owes much for its ideas in the early days, though in its later development it has been able to share its own experience with these older movements. So it is that the character of the movement in America is international in impulse, in composition, and in ideas.

But the American labor movement has developed a structure, a government, and a policy which is distinctly American. Its State Federations reflect the federal character of our own government; its principle of local autonomy is a reflection of the principle of home rule; its philosophy of voluntarism is bone of our bone. Labor has, however, an international outlook and has developed a program for international co-operation though it does not support the kind of internationalism which has characterized some of the European labor movements.

American labor's policy on international relations has thus grown naturally out of its own composition and its own policy of international co-operation. It has recognized from the first the necessity for contacts as a basis of international good will. The records of labor history reveal from almost the earliest days the visits to this country of labor leaders who gave to the movement its contact with the mind and experience of European labor. American labor in turn has brought its experience to labor in Europe. In 1889, for example—less than ten years after the establishment of the American Federation of Labor—there was a notable case of co-operation between the movements on either side of the Atlantic Ocean. In that year, President Gompers sent a letter, through two local representatives, to the International Labor Congress meeting in Paris at the time of the World's Fair, urging a declaration of international sympathy by that body for the eight-hour day which had been initiated by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. In response to that request a resolution was passed by the Congress setting aside May 1st as a day for a European labor demonstration in favor of the eight-hour day. It was the origin of May Day. It marks the beginning of closer international co-operation.

Five years later the British Trades Union Congress sent its first fraternal delegates to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. The following year, 1895, Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire were delegated as the official representatives to the British Congress. Since that time these two representative labor bodies in the English-speaking world have exchanged delegates each year with the exception of the war years. It has been a notable service in aiding an understanding between the two movements. As one who had the privilege of serving as a fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress twenty-one years ago, I can testify now as I did then to the great educational value of this interchange of delegates.

There has been also an exchange of fraternal delegates with the Canadian Trade Union Congress for many years. In addition, there have been fraternal delegates welcomed from the Federation of Mexican Trade Unions, the German Federation of Labor, the Japanese Labor Movement, the International Federation of Trade Unions and many other foreign labor movements.

The second effort of international co-operation on the part of American labor has, however, been met with more obstacles than this policy of exchange of fraternal delegates. Prior to the World War there were in the process of development two types of international organizations of labor—the Trade Internationals composed of the national unions of corresponding crafts in each nation and the International Federation of Trade Unions, which was composed of national federations or trade union centers. There are a number of American trade unions affiliated with these trade internationals, such as the United Mine Workers with the International Mines Federation, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with the Wood Workers' International Union. The International Federation of Trade Unions, known as the Second International, has had a more difficult problem. At the time of the World War the headquarters of the Second International were moved to Holland, but with the prolongation of the war its work became ineffective. Accordingly, this Second International was reorganized in August, 1919, under the leadership of the British, French and Belgian movements. The American Federation of Labor was invited to participate in this reorganization and I was selected as one of the official delegates to represent the Federation. A new International was formed and headquarters set up at Amsterdam. After a brief membership in this new International, the American Federation of Labor withdrew because of the development of practices in opposition to the Federation policy, such as the abrogation of the principle of complete autonomy of each national trade union federation and the attempt to commit American labor to doctrines of revolutionary socialism through manifestos by mere majority vote. While attempts have been made through subsequent negotiations to secure a basis for reaffiliation, that basis has not yet been arranged.

In all these endeavors, however, we find an earnest desire to preserve and strengthen the international spirit. As the late Samuel Gompers once observed: "The American Federation of Labor is intensely interested in the internationality of the labor movement, and while the interests of all nationalities may not be identical, upon certain fundamentals there is no division."

Perhaps the most striking program of international labor co-operation is the International Labor Office created as a part of the League of Nations, but with almost complete autonomy. The formulation of the charter for

this office owed more to the late Samuel Gompers than to any other labor leader of the world. It was his dream that labor's invaluable contribution to the cause of democracy should be recognized internationally. Mr. Gompers was in Paris at the time of the Peace Conference of 1919; he was made President of the International Commission on Labor Legislation, and helped shape the course of its action. In behalf of American labor, he presented to the Peace Conference for inclusion in the Peace Treaty a charter of freedom for labor. The nine specific clauses in the treaty follow closely, if not identically, the recommendations of American labor. The clauses granted to labor the right to organize for lawful purposes, a wage in harmony with a reasonable standard of living according to the time and country; an eight-hour day; one day's rest in seven; abolition of child labor, equal pay for men and women. A draft convention in the treaty also provided for the establishment of a permanent organization to work for the international regulation of labor standards. In the preamble of the draft convention there is written into the treaty a statement which gave the first world recognition of the labor movement in the following words:

> "Whereas, the League of Nations has for its objects the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; and
>
> "Whereas, conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and an improvement of these conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of technical and vocational education and other measures;
>
> "Whereas, also, the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries."

In acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Gompers in the establishment of this International Labor Office, a room in the new headquarters has been furnished by American Trade Unions as a memorial to their late chief and leader.

The first Director of the Labor Office was the late Albert Thomas, one of the leading figures in the French labor movement, and one of the foremost students of labor the world over.

The first International Labor Conference convened in accordance with the provisions of this treaty, furthermore, was held in Washington in October, 1919. In view of the Senate's refusal to ratify the Versailles Treaty, the United States could not be officially represented in the Conference, though Mr. Gompers attended the opening sessions by invitation of the convention and addressed the delegates.

The fourth international contact of American labor is the Pan-American Federation of Labor which was formed in 1918, under the leadership of

the American Federation of Labor, to foster the best possible relations between the wage earners, the peoples and governments of the United States and the Pan-American countries. It sought to do more: to provide a permanent agency "not only for labor progress, but for the maintenance of peace in the western hemisphere." The work of this Federation has been notable in rallying the democratic forces in the several countries for the advance of human welfare. It is not without significance that the President of the Pan-American Federation of Labor has been from the beginning the President of the American Federation of Labor.

American labor's policy on international relations for the nation has been at once positive and constructive; it has reflected the experience of years of international contacts. As early as 1887, the Federation declared for international arbitration. In 1913, the year before the Great War, it took the stand that the "future seemed to assure some world federation." American Labor supported the League of Nations. Its conception of the League of Nations from the first was not that of a super-sovereignty or a super-state, but of a voluntary union of nations, a league for peace to adjust disputes and difficulties and to take the initiative in constructive efforts to direct and facilitate world progress in accord with the highest concepts. In its report to the convention in 1919, the Executive Council of the Federation gave its unqualified endorsement of the League of Nations, not with the idea that it made war impossible, but because its "provides the best machinery yet devised to prevent war." The Council stated:

> "The Covenant of the League of Nations . . . must meet with the unqualified approval and support of the American working people. It is not a perfect document and perfection is not claimed for it. It does, however, mark the nearest approach to perfection that has ever been reached in the international affairs of mankind. It provides the best machinery for the prevention of war."

The 1919 Convention of the Federation, by the emphatic vote of 29,909 to 420, endorsed the League of Nations. In the following Convention at Montreal in 1920, this position was reaffirmed. No subsequent Federation has reversed or modified in any respect this emphatic endorsement. Furthermore, President Gompers did all in his power to secure the ratification of the Peace Treaty. But the American people were not ready to follow either the advice of its great war President, nor the counsel of its leaders of labor.

The labor movement has approved the entrance of the United States into the World Court under proper reservations; it has lent the weight of its influence for the Kellogg Peace Pact. It has for years stood squarely for international arbitration. It has also supported the program for disarmament. In the Orient, for example, it has repeatedly asserted its belief in the necessity for the abolition of extra-territorial privileges in China to preserve the integrity and sovereignty of China's administration. In other parts of the world its voice has been raised in behalf of those who were struggling against oppression and for human freedom. It has stood four-square for the recognition of those governments that made some guarantees of the fundamental rights of free speech, free press and free assembly; it has opposed such recognition to governments that denied it.

The great service rendered our Government by the American Federation of Labor, during the Wilson administration in establishing a better relationship and a clearer understanding between Mexico and the United

States, will never be fully appreciated by the citizenship of the United States because they can never know what was done to clear the clouds of discontent and mistrust that hung over the two countries.

American Labor's policy on international relations is thus the evolution of a philosophy and a practice in international co-operation which reaches back to the very foundation of the movement. It is built on human experience; it has grown in response to human need. The test which it applies to all questions of international relations is this: Will this policy make for the advancement of human welfare?

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"Equal Rights" for Women Workers

The National Woman's Party is still carrying on propaganda in favor of its so-called "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The latest endeavor of the party's representatives in this direction is the adoption of a resolution urging President Hoover to support their proposal.

The outstanding feature of the amendment is the repeal of all laws that protect women in industry. Over a long period of years Organized Labor has participated in securing the enactment of a large number of state laws protecting women workers against the greed of profit-mad employers, ever ready to impose working conditions that are unjust to their women employees and an insult to the social conscience.

These laws limit the hours of work, prohibit night work, and establish minimum scales of wages.

The Woman's Party equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution would take away from the states this power to provide legal protection for women wage earners.

The American Federation of Labor emphatically condemns the amendment as destructive of the legislation which is necessary to guard women workers against industrial conditions that would be highly detrimental to their welfare.

It is improbable that President Hoover will lend his support to such an anti-social proposal.

Ritchie Puts Jobless Aid Up to Business

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland warned American industry that it must provide unemployment benefits for its wage earners or reconcile itself to a system of government unemployment insurance. He expressed this conviction in an address before the annual meeting of the West Virginia Bar Association.

Governor Ritchie said that in England the government is now compelled to put up $880,000,000 as its share of the unemployment insurance and in ten years has put up $2,500,000,000.

"Industry's obligation to labor which assures its profits in good times is not to turn it adrift in hard times," Governor Ritchie declared. "If industry would keep government out of business, then it must not create the conditions which drive government into business. If industry has the right to maintain reserves against reduced dividends in hard times, then it should provide reserves against reduced wages in hard times."—News Letter.

SOME BUSINESS MEN tell us that workers should submit to a reduction in wages in order to help bring back business, but when you ask them what kind of a reduction they will accept or put into effect on their commodities, they have a bag full of tricks and all kinds of excuses to hand out. The landlord says he cannot reduce the rent, as taxes are too high and his house was vacant four months last year and wants to know if he reduces the rent how he is going to get that money back. Well, Mr. Landlord, perhaps the man who was making inquiry about renting your house was out of work all of last year and where do you expect he will get back any of the amount he lost in wages? Well, in other words, if you expect that something be given to you, you must be willing to make some sacrifice or give something yourself.

ANY MEMBER of our International Union who is not receiving the Official Magazine should hand in his name and home address to the local secretary-treasurer and see to it that he mails it to the office of the General President, in order that same may be placed on the mailing list for the Journal.

Our Magazine is sent free to the membership and you should have it in your home. Should you move or change your address, notify the Secretary and have him send the change in address to the office of the General President. If you will do this, it will be the means of saving the International Union quite a sum of money each year, because every Magazine returned to us on account of the member moving and on every card sent to this office by the Post Office Department notifying us of said change the government collects two cents, so you can realize that this amounts to quite an item by the end of the year. The bad part of it, some of our members do not get the Magazine at all.

We therefore request that you do not just read this notice and then let it pass out of your mind. We hope that you will make a note of it and if you are not receiving the Journal, hand in your name and address to your secretary and have him send it in here. Also be sure and notify us as to any change in your address. The local secretary-treasurer should also be sure to inform this office when a member dies or men discontinue their membership.

If you will do this you may rest assured it will be taken care of and you will receive your Magazine promptly each month. We feel sure that yourself and members of your family will enjoy reading it and that it will be the means of creating an interest in the labor movement among those of your family who are not members, as they will understand by reading it more about your union.

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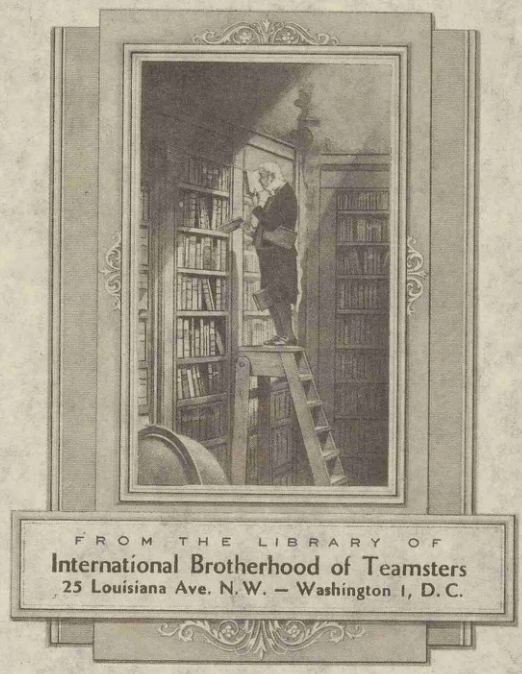
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